The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.—Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1887. No. 117

We try to act square, good people. Dont stare! nor think that we care that competitors blare. We treat the world fair, and carry an air of conviction you'll swear when you visit us where our store shows the rare, richest bargains to spare. Our goods always wear, stand all tug and all tear, our profits are bare, we always will dare our stock to compare with all who despair of trying to bear a candle in air to compete with the fair, honest efforts of merchants who deal on the square.

THE SQUARE.
BY
A. GILMORE,
The Leading Clothier,
JOHNSON STREET, - - VICTORIA, B. C.

A CASE OF
BROADWAY VESTINGS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
LEASK & MORRISON'S, THE LEADING TAILORS.
☞ CALL EARLY AND GET THE CHOICEST PATTERNS.

For the Newest Goods,
For Assortment,
For Quality,
For Latest Styles,
For Low Prices,
THE B. C. BOOT & SHOE STORE
HAS NO EQUAL IN THE PROVINCE.
CALL and JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
POST OFFICE BOX 34. H. MANSELL, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Personal, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 50 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents; and if longer than one week, 25 cents additional to the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $3 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED—An Office Boy. Apply at the Occidental Hotel. may25

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN NEEDLE Co., 46 and 48 Front Street East, Toronto get up the Neatest, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cents for Sample of New No. 4, finished in fine Pinch. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment. Write to Mr. Kowdy, 41 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

TO RENT.

TO LET.—Furnished Room to let; pleasant locality, James' Bay. Address P. O. Box 229, City. may25 3t

TO RENT.—A small furnished house, quite in the country, with garden, about half-hour's walk from P. O. Use of stable if required. Apply to Messrs Lowenberg, Harris & Co. may16.

FOR RENT.—A Restaurant, and 15 rooms, doing a good business in connection with a Hotel; a good chance for a man and wife who thoroughly understand the business. For particulars apply at this office. may1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Good paying Hotel: first class location: furniture, stock-in-trade, good will and lease. Enquire of W. H. Mason, Trounce Alley. may25 6t

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a paying trade centrally situated within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

FOR SALE.—An Acre Lot, with commodious House containing ten rooms, also Stable and Outbuildings complete, situated on Saanich and Burnside Road, about 20 minutes' walk from Post Office. Price $5,500. Also for sale, 200 acres splendid farming land at Matsqui. For particulars apply to HESTERMAN & Co., Government street, Victoria, or to T. D. UNDSAY, Lulu Island. may2 D&W

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R.—Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple corner Douglas and Pigeard streets. mar2 12m R. E. ESNOUF, Secretary.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMPERANCE Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

ST. ANDREW'S and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. jan 1-ly WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

TEAS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

JOHN BOYD,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Teas, Wines and Spirits. Finest Scotch Whiskies, specially selected for their excellent qualities, are unsurpassed in the Province. P. O. 454 YATES STREET. febmly

THE CITY OF LONDON
Fire Insurance Co.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
Capital, - - $10,000,000
Government Deposit.....$100,000

ALL descriptions of Insurable Property written at current rates.
Policies written and Losses adjusted and paid without reference to home office.
H. E. CROASDAILE,
Agent, Victoria and District.
R. G. TATLOW, Agent, Vancouver. H. V. EDMUNDS, Agent, New Westminster.
☞ Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. Apply to
G. W. GIRDLESTONE,
General Agent for British Columbia.
may26 6m

AT THE
Argyle House
YOU CAN BUY
A Good Coraline Corset in Gold or Red for 75c.
A Good Coraline Corset in Drab for $1.
A Good French Corset, Modelled Shape, for $1.25.
A Good Coiled Wire Corset, Side Spring, Warranted, for $1.25.
A Good Steam Moulded Corset, Modelled after the Pat nt Roman, for $1.50.
A full line of the P. D. Corsets.
Another line of these Handsome Lawns, Linen finish, at 10 cents.
A Choice Line of Check Prints, Fast Colors, in Summer Silk Styles, at 12½ cents.
Men's Merino Finish Undershirts and Pants, in Drab, at 65 cts.
A New Lot of Sox. Ties, Braces, Collars & Cuffs.
Argyle House
CLARENCE BLOCK,
DOUGLAS STREET
may20 1m D&W

Delta Stock Yard,
LADNER'S LANDING.
NOTICE OF SALE OF
75 HEAD OF CATTLE
10 Work Horses, 4 Mares in foal, 1 Mare and Foal, 4 Colts, and an assortment of Agricultural Machinery, including 2 Self Binders, 2 Wagons, Sets of Harness, &c.
Mr. H. N. Rich will include the above in his Sale by Auction at the Delta Stock Yard, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1887. Further entries are solicited. D & W

NANAIMO DISASTER.

Resumption of Inquest---Evidence of Witnesses.

A Well Ventilated Mine--Cause Still Unascertained.

(Reported for THE TIMES.)

The coroner's inquest reopened on Wednesday, 25th, at 1 p. m., before Dr. Walkem and a jury of eleven, composed of the following: Jas McKnight, foreman; Thos Monro, Jesse Sage, Cicero Westwood, Geo Waag, Geo Dunbar, Wm Manuel, S Jones, Geo Merritt, Robert Richards and Joseph Hugo. Mr. Eberts represented the crown, and Mr. Drake the Vancouver Coal Co. There was also present at opening of inquest, Mr. Robins, Supt. of Vancouver Coal Co., Messrs. Bryden and Scott, of Wellington, Mr. Chandler, of the East Wellington Coal Co., Mr. W. McGregor, of the Vancouver Coal Co., A. Dick, Inspector of Mines, and Hon. J. Robson, Minister of Mines.

Mr. Heyland, C. E., having been sworn, handed in a case or plan of mine, as it was on 3rd May (date of explosion) or rather on 18th April, the date of his last visit before that event. Mr. Heyland explained that the lines in red showed the direction of air currents. A copy of plan was then handed to the jury. Mr. Heyland then withdrew.

Here the foreman of the jury called the attention of the coroner to the articles appearing in the public papers relating to the explosion, and stated that some of those articles tended to prejudice the public mind before a proper enquiry had been held into the circumstances of that unfortunate event.

The coroner coincided with the remarks made by the foreman, and especially referred to an article quoted in the local press from the Toronto *Globe*, which showed the writer to have been grossly ignorant on a subject in which he sought to enlighten the public.

Dr. Prosper, V. C. Co.'s doctor, sworn, testified that he was at pithead immediately after explosion. Saw body of John Linn. John Linn died of chokedamp, but made no special examination of cause of death; body recovered on night of explosion, 3rd May. Chokedamp causes oxygen; starvation and death is rapid. First men brought up alive were brought up about twenty or thirty minutes after explosion. First dead body brought up about 10 o'clock, three or four hours after explosion.

Jules Michael, sworn: I am a sinker in No. 2 shaft. Remember explosion; was eating supper at the time; was by up-cast shaft below ground. Heard a sound as if a heavy fall of rock behind, and felt the wind coming up the slope. Remember when volume of air struck me; as soon as air struck me I said "what is coming on us now." I was down the slope once. Knew John Linn. At the time of explosion was sitting in cabin with John Linn, W. Craven, Matthison and Davis. Two months in employment of V. C. Co. Commenced work on day of explosion on afternoon shift about 2 p.m.; plenty of air at the time; sometimes could not keep light burning on account of current of air in up-cast; always plenty of air in the place where I was working. It slowed down when firing was taking place; slowing would last about 10 or 15 minutes. Fired no shot that evening. Morning shift had fired shots; cabin about 15 yards from foot of shaft. Men mentioned above were sinking with me. Was knocked senseless; came to my senses about 9 p. m. in the school house. Not acquainted with the drift from engine to shaft. Blast seemed to come from behind cabin by return airway.

The examination of Richard Gibson, overman of mine, was postponed.

James Malcolm, sworn:—I am a miner for V. C. Co., in No. 3 shaft, new slope. Remember day of explosion. Came up from below at 2 p. m.; two men were working near me, but inside; working in my place about 3 months. Have been mining for 5 years. Plenty of fresh air where I was working. Never came across gas; never saw or experienced it. Heard there was a little gas in roof of diagonal slope once in a while, but never in stalls. Slope very dry; was never at face of slope. Great deal of coal dust where I was working; it was usually on floor. When a shot was fired there would be coal dust in great quantities. There was strong current of air where I was, but would not raise dust; it would go over at the top. Tamp holes with fine dust, always first wetted. Have seen a "blowing-out" shot; have seen flames from such a shot about 2 feet long; never saw 20 feet of flame. Wetted dust for tamping with tea; holes to be tamped are 4 or 5 feet deep; tamping is all wet. I am working in coal, not rock. Mine in usual state when I came up at 2 p. m.; don't know whether mine was watered. Heard no one complain of gas that day. Don't remember whether G. Churchill or J. Price was fireman in my shift. Knew Andrew Muir; was a careful fireman; have worked in his shift; always attended to his duty. Roof 14 feet high where I was working; had scaffold to put in caps on timbers at roof; did not leave lights below; when up there was current of air on roof.

James Malpass, sworn—Miner in new slope; 12 months at work in mine; most of that time in diagonal slope; circulation of air good on the day of explosion; did not hear that there was gas on roof; roof 16 or 18 feet high; very dry; large accumulation of coal dust; heard talk of gas in slope; had to quit work once by order of fireman; working in same stall at that time; that was on 1st April; stopped work about half a day and came up at 6 p. m.; the gas was not in my stall, but in the stall below me. Have in my experience encountered a "blowing out" shot; coal dust rises at shot; "blowing out" shots raise more dust; flame goes sometimes 10 feet, all depends upon shot; make tamping out of dross got from bottom of boxes, which is generally wet. I never use dry tamping. Clay tamping is not used in the mine. Have been in face; height of roof varies from 5 or 6 feet to 20 feet; may have encountered gas before 1st April; never had to give up work except in April on account of gas. Ventilation extra good; work with open lamp, ordinary pit lamp; did not consider it dangerous to do so; have worked at Wellington new slope drive; was raised in Nanaimo; have mined in Washington Territory; I have mined for 22 years. Always plenty of air in mine; plenty to roof of my stall. Coal is from 16 to 18 feet thick where I am working, working right to roof. Did not hear of any gas. Andrew Muir was a careful fireman. Mine had been watered a short time before explosion; fell advantage of water, not so much coal dust. Know of my own knowledge that mine was watered. It was done with pump and hose. It would not take a great while to dry up. Did not take particular notice whether slope was very dry on day of explosion. Knew that my place gave off very little gas; one place below gave out a little. Very little gas would accumulate in two hours if there was stoppage of circulation. Owing to a cave there was a temporary stoppage of air in the stall below me; 12 or 14 hours after cave I was told to go home. Cross cuts are out in the bottom the height of coal. I expect it would improve the safety of the mine if wetting had been done every day. Jonathan Blundell and George Biggs were my partners. No one was working in the stall below me, but Jonathan Martin had been.

Joshua Martell, sworn, deposed: Work for Vancouver Coal Co. Have been mining for 22 years; am working in new slope, about 100 yards from face in coal; been working in slope for six months. Never any difficulty about air. Stall I am working in gave out a good deal of gas. Worked with Joe Fox, my partner. Wm. Hoy and John Myles worked in p. m. shift; saw them at top on day of explosion as they were about to go down. The swift current of air sweeps away the gas and it is not dangerous. Roof varied in slope; at my place it was 20 feet; coal was not all taken down in some places; very dry and dusty. My experience with respect to blowing out shots the same as Malpass'. It was as dry as usual on 3rd May; the coal seemed to be of a dry nature. Have seen men burned by blowing out shot. Death of my stall about 15 yards. The air always ventilated our place well, but gas would occasionally collect on roof and the foreman would tell us of it. Never discontinued work on account of gas, except for 20 minutes at a time. Work with open lamps. Nothing particular on 3rd May; foreman's report showed no gas. Gas accumulates quickly if there is no air. Am not aware that the current is ever stopped. Agree with Malpass as to tamping. All miners use wet dross. Have heard from men below that gas was found on roof; gas might be in a hole on roof. Have had to go back after shot to put out fire. Worked in slope last summer, but never saw gas there. Have heard that the diagonal slope is the only one giving out gas. Never heard that miners left that slope on account of its dangerous character. Have mined 23 years; have mined in Nova Scotia and in Ohio. Most cross cuts extend to roof. Ventilation here better than in any mine I ever worked in, but it gave off more gas than any other. Have held miner's certificate about four years.

Robt. Hindmarsh, sworn—Have mined 10 years; am now 24 years old; mined in old country; mined five years in this country; over three years with V. Coal Company; remember 3rd May; worked that day in mine at my stall in diagonal slope; ventilation good always and on that day; never came across gas in my stall; encountered gas when I first started, never since. My partner is John McKinnell; never stopped work for gas; roof 20 feet high. Martell's stall gave out more gas than any other; lots of coal dust; nothing unusual in my stall on day of explosion; I agree with what Martell said about blowing out shots; tamping is done with dross all through the mine; my stall on the same level as slope; 70 or 80 feet from face to my stall; worked in North of England; safety lamps used in some mines there; in this mine as long as air keeps travelling in the mine it is safe enough; have no idea what caused the explosion; air that day as usual in quantity; went down with explorers after the explosion; could not tell from what I saw whether explosion was violent or not; don't remember how long before explosion the dust had been watered.

Sam. Hague, sworn—Work in diagonal slope 5 or 6 yards from face, Mr. Griffiths working with me; sometimes there is a little gas; never had to leave work on account of gas; roof 12 feet; roof varied very little from 12 to 13 feet all the way; worked in number three level; plenty of air in level and in face; little gas; down by the face dust was damp; 3 or 4 yards from face it would be dry; no dust raised by shots at face; the greater part of the way was knee deep in water at face; ventilation on 3rd May was good; no complaints of gas to me that day; no report of gas from fireman; have not the slightest idea of cause of explosion; was working in cross cut on 3rd May, the roof of cross-cut runs downward; no chance for gas to accumulate there.

W. Griffiths, sworn—I have mined for 33 years; 22 months in V. C. Co.; mined in England; ventilation good; partner of Hague; no idea of cause of explosion. (Corroborates Hague's evidence.)

R. Bradley, sworn—Work in diagonal slope; morning shift on the 3rd May; ventilation good; no complaints heard; no gas; there was gas in most places; had not to stop work about 3rd April; very dusty and dry; have been down since explosion; can form no opinion as to cause of explosion; saw lots of rock and coal as results of explosion in airway and slope; doors and stoppings blown down. Effect was greatest about 300 yards from shaft, half way down slope. Thos. Hughes and Thos. Dawson worked in opposite shift.

Miles Stephenson, sworn, deposed—Worked in new slope, saw no gas.

D. B. Lewis, sworn—Worked in diagonal slope on 3rd May; air good; little gas. Work partly in rock and partly in coal; on 3rd May in coal; thirty-seven years mining. Never met "blower" in this country; have in old country accompanied with loss of life; roof about 10 feet; not particular as to what was used to wet tamping; no complaint about gas; never heard of gas; never saw enough to talk about; ventilation best I ever saw; too much air for a day workman; cross cut about 9 feet from face.

John Teague, sworn, deposed—Working on diagonal slope, on cross cut; morning shift; no gas; good ventilation; eight years mining here and in Australia; heard no complaint about gas; no idea of cause of explosion; not down since; roof 10 or 11 feet when I was working; very dry, as dry as I ever worked in.

It being 6 p. m., the inquest adjourned to 10 a. m. on 26th. The jury were to inspect the mine and the scene of the explosion at 10 a. m., previously to resumption of inquest.

The Place for Bargains.

J. Sehl has just opened, in addition to his well assorted stock of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth and Linoleum, a complete line of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, and Bar Glasses, the finest ever offered in the country, at remarkably low prices, having arrived before the advance in freight rates.

Died.

R. Hall Shearman, of Wootton-Under-Edge, Eng., died at St. Joseph's Hospital this morning. Deceased came to Victoria about two weeks ago, and a few days after caught a cold which settled on his lungs. He was nineteen years of age, and has no relatives in the country.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

The Oaks Won be Rene d'Or--Lord Colin Campbell Again.

The French Ministerial Crisis --Parnell Coerces his Tenants.

THE OAKS RACE.

LONDON, May 27.—The Oaks were won by Rene d'Or, with St. Helen 2nd, and Freedom third. The Prince of Wales was among the throng that witnessed the race.

LORD COLIN BANKRUPT.

Lord Colin Campbell has consented to be placed in bankruptcy in accordance with the decision of the bankrupt court on the petition of the Duke of Marlborough. His liabilities are £9,000, including £6,000 for the costs incurred in prosecuting his divorce suit against his wife.

THE PAPAL CONSISTORY.

ROME, May 27.—Archbishop Williams, of Boston, and many other Americans, visited the Papal consistory yesterday. The Pope was in good health and voice.

A PROFESSOR EXPELLED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 27.—Professor Dityatin has been expelled from Kharkoff University. He has been a contributor to the Russian Liberal magazine. Sampler visited his residence twice but failed to find anything that would criminate the professor. His expulsion has been endorsed by the government.

PARNELL ALSO COERCES.

DUBLIN, May 26.—The *Express* (Conservative) accuses Parnell of cruelty to one of his Avondale tenants, named Kennedy. The paper says that although Kennedy has been a tenant on the Irish leader's estate for nine years Parnell has coerced him into exchanging the farm he had occupied and improved for a tract of inferior land. In addition to this Parnell has refused to make the 25 per cent. reduction in the rent requested by Kennedy and has sued him for a year's rent due only since April last.

THE BELGIAN STRIKERS.

BRUSSELS, May 27.—The striking colliers at the village of Haimit have attacked the troops who were guarding the mine property. Three lancers were wounded. An attempt has been made to blow up the houses of the non-strikers with dynamite.

THE OPERA COMIQUE FIRE.

PARIS, May 27.—The Opera Comique search for the remains of the victims continues to be vigorously prosecuted. Twenty bodies have been found in the dining room. The victims had all met their death by suffocation. The firemen saw other bodies but were unable to reach them. It is believed there are 150 more bodies in the ruins.

FRANCE'S POLITICAL CRISIS.

PARIS, May 27.—President Grevy this morning summoned Rouvire and Deves for conference and induced Rouvire to undertake the task of forming a cabinet. Rouvire will endeavor to pursuade Flourens to retain the Foreign portfolio, and it is understood that Lockroy and Granet, Minister of Commerce and Minister of Posts and Telegraphs respectively, in Goblet's government, will remain in office. Gen. Saussier is mentioned for Minister of War and Fallieres for Minister of the Interior.

THE UNITED STATES.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The fire at the Bell Line stables was got under control at 4 o'clock this morning. The stables with its contents and frame houses on the opposite side of the street were totally destroyed. The loss will be about one million dollars.

A later estimate shows that the loss will not be covered by a million dollars. There were fourteen hundred horses in the stables, only one hundred of which were saved.

The loss is now estimated at $1,325,000. The fire raged from 1:30 o'clock till day break. At sunrise there was a scene of desolation, but with the tired firemen masters of the situation. The bodies of 1200 horses were roasting in the ruins of the stables. More than a hundred families, mostly very poor people, have been rendered homeless. Any number of people have been prostrated by the heat. Men, women and children wandered all night aimless over the ruins of their wrecked homes. The insurance will be less than $500,000.

THE MEXICAN MINT.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 27.—A report was current in financial circles yesterday that the contract for operating the mint in this city is to be transferred to a syndicate of English capitalists for $1,500,000. It is also known that the directors of the Bank of London, Mexico and South America, contemplate establishing a system of branch banks throughout this republic. English financial influence is constantly growing here, and consolidated debt bonds have taken an upward spart in the market.

UNVEILING A STATUE.

TOLEDO, May 26.—Fully 20,000 persons are in the city to-day to attend the dedication of the statue to Gen. James R. Stedman, including a great number of his old comrades in arms. The oration was delivered by Lieut.-Governor Smith, of Illinois. The unveiling was performed by a grand-daughter of General Stedman. Governor Forsker acted as president of the day. Governor Luce, of Michigan, and staff were amongst the visitors.

DRILLING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The weather was superb and the day was industriously devoted to competitive drilling. The authorities, profitting by experience and criticism, are making the work very interesting. Seven or eight thousand spectators were on the grand stand of the White House lot enclosure and manifested their pleasure by very liberal applause.

JUDGMENT ORDERED.

BUFFALO, May 26.—In the suit of Hy. B. Hallam against Wm. K. Vanderbilt, and others, as the trustees of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, judgment for $232,000 in a foreclosure was ordered by the Supreme Court.

CLEVELAND IN ALBANY.

TROY, N. Y., May 26.—A special dispatch from Albany states that President Cleveland and wife will be the guests of Governor Hill, at the executive mansion in Albany, on their return from a trip to the Adirondacks.

RAILWAY OFFICERS ELECTED.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The board of directors of the St. Louis and the San Francisco Railroad met to-day and re-elected the present officers.

A UNITY CLUB.

BOSTON, May 27.—Delegates from various Unity Clubs and other organizations for social and intellectual purposes in connection with the Unitarian Church all over the country met here this morning. A national organization which will connect the different bodies was formed to be known as the National Unity Club. The president is the Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

FREE FISH.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Assistant Secretary Maynard has informed the Collector of Customs at New York that fresh fish imported for immediate consumption is exempt from duty, no matter by whom caught or by whom imported, but if they are imported for future consumption they are subject to duty.

STRICTLY QUARANTINED.

LOS ANGELES, May 27.—Three serious cases of smallpox were found by the health authorities in the rear of a saloon kept by P. Solomon. The premises at once were placed in strict quarantine.

CANADIAN NEWS.

THE FISHERIES ARGUMENT.

HALIFAX, May 27.—Next Thursday has been fixed for the argument of counsel in the fisheries seizure case of the David J. Adams and the Ella M. Dougherty.

EXTRADITION.

Sir John A. Macdonald says the Dominion is anxious for as wide an extradition treaty with the United States as is possible. American criminals are not wanted. Sir John favors the draft of a treaty submitted by England, which contains a great extension of the present treaty. It appears, however, that the chief difficulty is in arranging a treaty that arises from the refusal of the U. S. to agree to the provision for the surrender of dynamiters.

Canada Temperance Act.

As already stated there are no less than three bills before parliament relating to the Canada Temperance Act. Mr. Henry Cargill, of East Bruce, has introduced a bill, undoubtedly the briefest yet the most comprehensive ever brought into parliament. The following is its full text:

1. "The Canada Temperance Act is hereby repealed."

The next is by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, which is a more extended bill than that of Mr. Cargill's. Its provision repeals several of the measures in the Scott Act, and amends others, and makes provision for the repeal of the Act by a vote of the electors. A form of petition to the Governor-General and for the ballot papers is also provided. The last bill is that of Mr. Jamieson's, of North Lanark. The text of this bill is not lengthy, but a number of schedule forms are embraced therein for information to be laid; describing offences; summons to witness; conviction for first offence; conviction for second offence; conviction for third offence; warrant of commitment and penalties imposed; forfeiture and order to destroy liquor seized, etc. The Act according to Mr. Jamieson's bill is to be made applicable to this province.

Clause 2 provides that in the said Act the word "county" is used, such word shall, when applied to the province of British Columbia, be regarded as meaning an electoral district therein, in accordance with the divisions of the said province for elections of members of the House of Commons of Canada; and, for the purposes of the said "Canada Temperance Act," each electoral district within the said province of British Columbia shall include every town, township, parish and other division or municipality, within the territorial limits of such electoral district, and also within a union of electoral districts, where united for municipal purposes. Provided always, that whenever the said province shall have been divided into counties, and a regular municipal organization established in each of such counties, the said Act, as amended, shall apply to the said counties.

3. The notice referred to in section six of the said Act shall, so far as it relates to British Columbia, be deposited in the respective electoral districts as follows: (1.) Cariboo electoral district, in the office of the registrar of voters, village of Barkerville. (2.) Yale electoral district, in the office of the registrar of voters, village of Kamloops. (3.) New Westminster electoral district, in the office of the registrar of voters, city of New Westminster. (4.) Victoria electoral district, in the office of the registrar of voters, city of Victoria. (5.) Vancouver electoral district, in the office of the registrar of voters, city of Nanaimo.

It is not yet known which of the foregoing is likely to become the law of the land.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J.)

Clarke and Matthews vs. The Queen.—This was a proceeding on a Petition of Right. The evidence was taken yesterday and the argument concluded to-day. Judgment was reserved. Deputy Attorney-General Irving appeared for the crown, and Mr. Taylor (Eberts & Taylor) for the petitioners.

Gazette Appointments.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

The Reverend Donald Fraser, M. A., and Frederick G. Walker, Esquire, B. A., to be Examiners, to act with the Superintendent of Education at the approaching Examination of Public School Teachers.

Daniel Babbitt, of Spallumcheen, Esquire, to be a Notary Public for the Electoral District of Yale.

Pioneer's Address.

The Pioneer Society of this city will present an address to Lieut.-Gov. Nelson, on the 7th of June. His Honor is a member of the society, and it is especially appropriate that his brother pioneers should congratulate one of their number upon his accession to the highest office in the province.

New Boats.

A number of new sealing boats will arrive by the Elder on Monday from San Francisco to replace those lost from the sealing schooner Pathfinder on her last cruise.

A Communistic Untruth.

The statement in a morning contemporary, that the community at Port Angeles is so socialistic that marriage was there unknown, is not true. Marriage is solemnized there according to law.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. Reference.

DISALLOWANCE.

Watson's Motion Discussed Yesterday and this Morning.

Is Defeated by 48 Majority--The C. P. R. Still Masters.

OTTAWA, May 27.—The debate on Watson's motion for the suppression of the government's policy in disallowing railway charters and acts of the Manitoba legislature was continued in the House of Commons until 3:30 o'clock this morning. A very full discussion of the subject took place, in which the Manitoba and Northwest members participated. A vote was then taken which resulted in the government's policy favoring disallowance, and the protection of the C. P. R. charter was endorsed by a majority of 48. Several Liberals voted with the government on the question, whilst a few Conservatives voted for Mr. Watson's motion. The Canadian Pacific will therefore continue to enjoy a monopoly of railway freights in Manitoba, unless the people of that province take the matter in their own hands. It is not yet known what action they will take. The feeling against disallowance in Winnipeg runs very high and serious trouble may yet be the result of the agitation.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Matters of Importance to British Columbia Discussed.

In the Senate on the 16th the Select Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills presented their fifth report. They were favorable to the petition of John Hendry, and others, of New Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia, praying to be incorporated as a company to build a railway from or between Seminhmoo Bay and New Westminster. This is the Act which Sir Hector Langevin assured the Hon. Peter Mitchell and Mr. Donald Chisholm would be disallowed. Also to the prayer of the Canadian Pacific Railway to confirm the location of branch lines to the city of Vancouver and New Westminster. The Hon. Frank Smith presented a return to an address for copies of all correspondence between the Imperial and Dominion Governments relating to the defences of British Columbia during the years 1886 and 1887.

Senator McInnes will ask if it is the intention of the government to place in the Supplementary Estimates a sufficient sum for improving the mouth of the Fraser river to enable vessels drawing 30 feet of water to navigate the lower Fraser at all stages of the tide? Also, if the snag boat is to be employed in keeping the river clear from floating ice?

In answer to a question from the Hon. Mr. Macdonald as to steamship communication between Vancouver and other points on the Pacific Coast to China and Japan, the Hon. Mr. Abbott said that the government would give their careful consideration to each point that could be reached by steamers.

A discussion on the Indian policy of the government took place. The enormous increase in the annual grant was referred to by several Senators.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald referred to the enormous increase of the Indian population on the reserves, saying that it was not genuine. There must be deception practised by the Indians, who go from one reserve to another or else the marvellous increase of 10,000 Indians in one year would never have taken place. The present system of feeding the Indians tended to demoralization, since it took away their dependence and educated them to be paupers on the hands of the government.

Hon. Mr. Abbott.—The government took the greatest possible interest in the Indians, the mode of sustaining them, and the improvement of their condition. It would be necessary to inculcate habits on them, which would render it possible for them to avail themselves of the resources to which the hon. gentleman referred. However, the government had no objections to the motion proposed by a senator, and would be pleased to see it carried.

Senator McInnes in moving for papers and other documentary evidence relating to the influx of Chinese into British Columbia, in support of his motion briefly alluded to the Chinese, and the fraud which it was said they practised on the government. They were not a very desirable portion of the community and were thickly populating British Columbia. The Chinese Restriction Act became law two years ago and was only in operation for a period of one year when it was found necessary by the Secretary of State to amend it.

Hon. Mr. Kaulbach believed the Chinese to be a very essential element in building up the province of British Columbia. The motion was carried.

Senator Macdonald will ask whether in the event of an agreement of a temporary character, based on some of the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, being arrived at with the Government of the United States of America on the fisheries question, will the government of the Dominion see that the Province of British Columbia is included in such an agreement, so that its products of fish and oil may be admitted into the United States on the same condition as the like products of the other Provinces of the Dominion? Also, if the Imperial Government promised to furnish guns or to assist in any way towards the defences of the western coast of the Dominion, and is it the intention of the government to commence operation this year on the said defences?

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Commons adjourned at 5 o'clock to meet Lord Lansdowne, Sir Charles Tupper asking the opposition not to object. In an interview Tupper said: "My visit to Washington was purely unofficial."

Watson, member for Manitoba, brought up in the House to-day a motion in favor of permitting the legislation of Manitoba to charter railway lines to the country.

Tupper, in a vigorous speech, opposed the motion. He said the agitation in Manitoba against the disallowance of the policy was solely in the interest of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The time had come for the administration to choose between prejudice of a section of that community and the interests of the whole of Canada.

Men's and Boys' Rubber Coats, at Jeffrey's.

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The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, May 27, 1887.

THAT TRAMPING PORTFOLIO.

It must be still fresh in the memory of our readers that after the demise of the lamented Premier SMITHE, in March last, Attorney-General DAVIE was immediately summoned by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor to form a new government. He at once accepted the task, and in a few days thereafter returned to the Assembly with the announcement that his cabinet would consist of five members, namely: A President of the Council, Attorney-General, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Minister of Finance, and a Provincial Secretary, who was to be also Minister of Education, Agriculture and Mines. Having appointed the Hon. F. G. VERNON to the office of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and retaining for Hon. JOHN ROBSON and himself similar positions to those held by them in the late ministry, he then declined, and has ever since failed, to appoint anyone to fill either of the two offices remaining. The Presidency of the Council is a seat without portfolio, and we learn that it was tendered to Mr. DUNSMUIR, but the rich Laird of the Isle would not accept the glittering bauble, and no poor member seems to hanker after it—the office being one of no public importance. No less useless than unremunerative, it is as the fifth wheel to a coach, and was perhaps created for no better reason than to form a quintette on the theory that there is luck in odd numbers. Not so the fourth portfolio, that of Minister of Finance. The money bags of state are usually very attractive, alike to our urban and bucolic solons, who, like the miller in the fable, would fain be into them up to the elbows. A striking illustration of this fact is furnished by the case of Mr. SIMEON DUCK, the last incumbent of that office, who, for months and months after he was rejected by the people at the polls, held on to the provincial purse strings with the tenacity of a death-grip; nor did he release his hold until he was at least firmly throttled by the strong grasp of indignant public opinion, and thus actually choked off and hurled down from the treasury benches. But apart from the fat salary, ease, dignity, honor and influence usually attaching to that position, and which, no doubt, render it an object of very desirable attainment in the eyes of ambitious politicians, the office also involves grave responsibilities and is of such great public importance as to require the highest fiscal ability for its efficient direction and management. But unfortunately such talent is as rare as it is valuable. Indeed, in the political history of the various nations of the earth there can be found the names of but few great chancellors of the exchequer. Able management of the national finances appears only as the exception, while more or less bungling is found to be the prevailing rule. This is a most regrettable fact, as the proper conduct of no department of the public service is of more vital importance to the people. What the barometer is to the weather so is the condition of the public accounts to the state. If the mercury in the glass has descended to a certain line and is still rapidly falling, a great storm is surely at hand. If it is gradually but constantly falling there will be a less rapid but equally certain change from fair to foul weather. Not less clearly do the public accounts indicate what will be the condition of the country in the immediate future. If without a corresponding increase in revenue-producing assets we observe the balance on the right side of the ledger to be gradually increasing, it portends the slow but sure approach of great national distress. But if the adverse balance is already very large and rapidly gaining in bulk, then we may know that a terrible financial crisis, swift and furious as the whirlwind, will soon pass over the fair country, plunging it into hopeless bankruptcy. Such being the vital interests centered in that office, and such the dangers which threaten its management, how important then does it become that only men of the greatest wisdom in matters of finance should ever be called to the control and direction of its affairs. But how is it with that department of our local executive? Alas! instead of its being presided over by a wise head, it has long been without any head whatever, and, as might well be expected, the finances of the country, thus neglected, are in a deplorable condition, and rapidly drifting from bad to worse. Within a few years the public debt has been more than doubled while the suicidal give-away policy of the government has lost to the country its most valuable revenue producing assets. At the last session, when the public accounts showed another large deficit, the acting head of this department announced to the House, with a great flourish, that he had discovered a never-failing panacea for all such financial ills. He would borrow a million dollars and then re-loan one-half of that sum in such a manner that on its payment back, with accruing interest, the original debt of one million would thereby be entirely wiped out! Notwithstanding the astounding character of this proposition, he had the hardihood to argue, and to insist, that his scheme was not only eminently feasible but also a very wise and statesman-like one. He attempted to explain the *modus operandi*, necessary to accomplish this wonderful and beneficent financial feat, by a series of calculations which were so utterly at variance with all recognized rules of arithmetic, and so very absurd and farcical, that he soon had all the school boys in the province laughing and poking fun at him. Although it is generally conceded by those who have long known him, that the Provincial Secretary and acting Minister of Finance is sufficiently two-faced for almost anything, yet his pitiful ignorance of fiscal matters, so glaringly set forth in his last budget speech, proves most conclusively that he is not correspondingly doubled-brained; his modicum of good sense being sorely inadequate to the efficient management of one, to say nothing of that of two very important state offices. From all this, and more of like import, which might be here adduced, it becomes painfully evident that the Hon. JOHN ROBSON, as a financier, has proved himself to be only a miserable failure. Although the government is fully convinced of this fact, yet, beyond placing a sum in the estimates for the salary of a Finance Minister, no effective efforts have been made to secure the services of a proper person to fill the position. True, this portfolio was offered to Mr. J. H. TURNER, but that gentleman, constrained by his large business interest or by a fear that he might be rejected by his constituents, or perhaps by both, has thought proper to decline the honor; and here the matter seems to rest. Nor does it appear very clearly just now, who the coming man will be. The Premier cannot give the place to his brother, THEODORE, as nepotism would then be charged against him, while Mr. PEARSON stands pledged to his constituents not to accept office. Truly, and of right, the capital city should have cabinet representation; but circumstances seem, for the nonce, to have shut it out. All the portfolios, so far, have been given to mainland members, although the Island is entitled to equal representation in the cabinet. Outside of the city there are but few Island members of the party that are in any degree fitted for the position. Of these Mr. POOLEY and Mr. HIGGINS are the most prominent. The first named gentleman cannot take office, for he is the law partner of the premier and is also Speaker of the Legislature. Although no such obstacles lie in the way of its acceptance by the gentleman last named, yet it would not be a little surprising, if he too would not reject it, seeing that it had been first offered to another. That "to the victors belong the spoils" is an accepted maxim in modern political warfare, and upon the same hypothesis it may fairly be expected that the booty should be divided among the conquering warriors according to the degree of valor displayed by each upon the field of battle. If such is the usual practice, then how comes it that our esteemed friend, the doughty knight of the quill, did not have the first refusal of that nice fat round plum, the portfolio of Minister of Finance? Surely his services were many and valuable to his party. Did he not always give them his wisest counsel, and for years defend them from every assault of the common enemy? In their many battles he was always to be found "at the head of the column" and with his "two-edged sword" slashing right and left, fiercely fighting for the common cause. But when the battle has been doubly won and the spoils are again being divided, lo! the claims of this stalwart gladiator are completely ignored by the brawling brood that followed him to victory. Although we could never admire Mr. HIGGINS' political methods, yet in view of all that he has done for his party (and the work that fell to him was not always of the cleanest) he certainly deserves well at their hands, and the very shabby treatment he is now receiving evinces base ingratitude on the part of the government, who seem to have forgotten that in the division of booty the noble sentiment of honor finds a place even in the breasts of thieves.

THE NANAIMO DISASTER.

Our special correspondent at Nanaimo has furnished us with complete minutes of the evidence taken at the coroner's inquest. It may be assumed, without prejudging the case, that the evidence still to be taken will be of the same character, and, that being so, the real cause of the terrible accident will never be known. The witnesses all agree in stating that the mine was thoroughly supplied with air, one experienced miner saying that it was the best ventilated mine he was ever in. Little gas ever accumulated, the miners used naked lights, coal dust was occasionally plentiful, and wet dross was always used for tamping the shots. This in brief is the purport of the evidence thus far taken. The company are giving every possible assistance to the coroner and jury, and seem very anxious to arrive at the truth. It is right that an exhaustive investigation should be made, and we believe Coroner WALKEM and the jury will not be satisfied with less. The public must have the truth and the whole truth, if it is possible to get it—not that the public wants to convict any man of criminal carelessness, but in order that the terrible calamity may not be again repeated. Preventible accidents are seldom excusable, and if it can be shown that this catastrophe could have been prevented, another from a similar cause will not likely occur again in British Columbia for many years to come.

THE Northwest members are agitating for the establishment of four experimental farms in the Northwest, instead of one as contemplated by the Government.

THE Queen has given formal assent to the Newfoundland Bait bill. It is understood that the Imperial government gave assurances to the French government that French fishermen should not be interfered with during 1887. In fulfilment of this pledge the bill will not be in operation till the next year. The demands of Newfoundland delegates are thus satisfied.

THERE has been comment in the House of Commons about the improvement in Sir Charles Tupper's manner since he has resumed political life. He was never over-courteous in olden times, but since the opening of the present session has been conciliatory in a marked degree. Some people think that Sir Charles has an eye to the future. Others think, that during his years of office in England Sir Charles has had his eyes opened as to the folly and pettiness of the old partisan squabbles in which he used to participate so freely here.

ACCORDING to Miss Mattie Watts, who has been a missionary in Brazil for five years, the people in that country are decidedly behind the age. The men are regarded as a superior race and the women are designedly kept in ignorance. The father thinks the boys must be educated, but not the girls. Of the 6,000,000 of women, not more than half a million can so much as read or write. When company comes in a Brazilian house the gentlemen go to the gentleman's parlor and the ladies to the ladies' parlor. The only way the women ever got to see the men was to look through the keyhole, and they did this.

G. BYRNES,
AUCTIONEER.

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Real Estate Sale

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In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

JOSEPH GOETZ vs. LOO CHOCK FAN, and LOO CHEW FAN, Trading as Kwong Lee & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, made herein, and dated the 1st day of December, A. D. 1887, with the approbation of the Honorable Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, there will be sold by Public Auction at my Salesrooms, Fort and Langley streets, Victoria,

On Monday, the 30th of May,

A. D. 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in 20 Lots, all the right, title, equity of redemption, and all other the interests of the defendants or either of them in the following freehold and leasehold property:—

FREEHOLD.

QUESNELLE.

1. Lot 14, Block 2, western portion.
2. Lot 1, Block 3, and wooden buildings.
3. Lots 12 and 13, on which is erected a large log Store House, formerly occupied by Kwong Lee & Co.

YALE.

4. Lot 9, Block 2, used as a garden.
5. Lot 8, Block 2, fronting on Douglas and Front street. There are three wooden tenements on Douglas street and 3 large wooden houses on Front street.
6. Lot 6, Block 2, fronting on Douglas and Front street, having two wooden houses, divided into six tenements.
7. Lot 7, Block 4, with two wooden buildings

NEW WESTMINSTER.

8. Lot 4, Block 24, Agnes Street.
9. Lot 11, Block 24, Provost Street.
10. Lot 4, Block 17, Carnarvon Street.
11. Lot 16, Block 13, Clarkson Street.

VICTORIA CITY.

12. Lot 434 on North side of Fisguard Street, 60 x 120, unimproved.
13. Lot 445 and westerly ½ of Lot 444, on south side of Fisguard street, 80x120, with two wooden buildings that rent for $30 per month.
14. The westerly 40 feet of Lot 438, on north side of Cormorant street, on which are erected two first-class two story brick buildings; the rents from this property per month are $107. This lot will be offered with the privilege of the next lot at the same price.
15. The eastern 20 feet of lot 438, on north side of Cormorant street, and the western 20 feet of Lot 439; on these lots are erected two first class two story brick buildings, the rents from this property are $107 per month.
16. The eastern half of Lot 532, on south side of Cormorant street, having a frontage of 30 feet by 173 feet 6 inches, along the eastern boundary. On this lot is erected a two story brick building with cellar 24-1x34-4, with a lot of wooden buildings in the rear.
17. The westerly half of Lot 532, on south side of Cormorant street, 30x181-9, with the right to use the wall of the brick building on the west side of this lot as a party wall; there is a wooden building in the rear of this lot.
18. Lots 593, 597, 598 and West half of Lot 599, fronting on north side of Cormorant st., 60 x 120 each; these lots are covered with wooden stores and tenements, also Lots 598, 597, 596, 595, 594, fronting on south side of Fisguard street, these lots are covered with wooden stores and tenements; on Lots 596 and 597 there is a large Chinese Opera House 60x40, all these lots are 60x120. The above property has returned an average rental of $5,920 per annum for the past nineteen months.
19. Lots 583, 585, corner of Government and Cormorant streets, with Brick Buildings occupied by Bow Yuen & Co. and others, on a favorable lease; also, Lots 600, 601, unimproved, corner of Government and Fisguard streets.

These four Lots are leased for a term of thirty years from Mr. Oliver at $250 per month. About 25 years of said term unexpired.

20. Lot 599 on Fisguard street, with building thereon, is leased property from the estate of J. P. Davies, at $42.50 per month for 30 years.

Catalogues and Maps will be issued prior to day of sale.

The incumbrancers over Lots subject to incumbrances having consented to the sale, the Lots will be sold clear of incumbrances.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the Auctioneer, or of Eberts & Taylor, Langley street, Victoria, Solicitors; or of James Charles Prove, the Receiver appointed herein.

GEO. BYRNES,
Auctioneer.

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Referring to the above, we beg to say that we will carry on the business in the same manner as our predecessor, Mr. Ofner, did, and will, with an increased stock, be enabled to give our customers entire satisfaction in every respect.

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ALL BUSINESS FIRMS MAKING CHANGES in their establishments, or other persons of new arrival, wishing to have their names inserted in the New Directory, free of charge, will please forward alterations or names to the publishers office Broad street.

E. HALLANDATINE.
R. T. WILLIAMS.
Victoria, March 11, 1887. mar11

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TWO YEARS OF INTERESTING EXPERIENCE WITH THE NATIVES.

A Long Struggle With Danger and Suffering—Cruelty of the Chilians—A Terrible Journey—Crossing the Andes—A Wonderful Fish.

There is a big room or two up at Columbia college in which are spread abroad more wonders than were ever dreamt of in Horatio's philosophy. Birds, beasts, fishes, plants of strange nature, Indian relics and all manner of South American wonders are here, the prizes captured in a two years' struggle with danger and suffering by an American scientific investigator. The owner of these treasures is Dr. Henry H. Rosby, of Detroit, who left New York for a tour through Chili and Bolivia in the hope of discovering amid the fauna and flora of the Andes and the Amazon some valuable additions to the medicinal riches of the American pharmacopoeia.

Dr. Rosby's adventures were many and interesting. He met the sorocho in its native lair, did battle with the Caripuna Indians and the man eating fish and alligators of the Beni river, broiled in the stenches of La Paz, the filthiest city this side of Constantinople, took his daily dose of quinine like a little man, and saw the place where 5,000,000 cinchona trees are growing, the source from which all the calisaya cocktails of the future must come. From all this he came out much the worse for wear, but still full of enthusiasm and confident that out of the 300 native drugs he had examined two or three would prove superior to the similar remedies now known to the medical profession.

Dr. Rosby intended to land at Mallendo and go direct to Bolivia, but the Peruvian war prevented. Gen. Caceras was making things lively for the authorities. So he was obliged to travel by mule from Tacma to La Paz, a seven days' journey, going from Arica to Tacma by rail, a tough journey across a desert, without the shade of a spear of grass to relieve the monotony.

"The whole country of Arica and Tacma has been captured by the Chilians," said the doctor. "It is to be kept for ten years. At the end of that time the inhabitants will vote whether to remain in Chili or go back to Peru. The country which gets them must pay $10,000,000 for the prize. Meanwhile Chili is doing everything possible to make things pleasant for the people with music and games. The Chilians' present purpose is to have a United States of South America, capturing the other countries little by little, and gradually adding to their strength and wealth. They are a blood thirsty people, loving war and extremely brutal in carrying it on. They murder men, women and children with impartial cruelty, ripping them open with big knives.

A TERRIBLE JOURNEY.

Our journey from Tacma was one of terrible suffering. It was upon a high table land, reaching an elevation of 10,500 feet, and for five days we journeyed at an average elevation of 14,500 feet. The air was so rarefied that we suffered much from sorocho, the chief symptoms of which were difficulty in breathing, prostrating muscular weakness and bleeding at the nose and ears. We passed the beautiful volcano of Taboss, which discharges across the road a river the water of which is fatal to human life. Men often commit suicide on the table land, they suffer so much from sorocho. There is also great danger from lightning, which is frequent and violent. At one time three members of a party in which I was were prostrated by lightning, and a fourth was stricken blind for eleven days. The wind is so violent here that trees cannot grow, and the vegetation is mat like, closely hugging the ground.

Dr. Rosby crossed the Andes with much tribulation, and went to work among the valleys of the eastern slope. He advises investors to keep away from the old Spanish silver mines, and says that any belief that they were crudely worked is a mistake. The Spaniards did not leave much mineral richness behind in their mines. "In Bolivia," he said, "half the silver is counterfeit. A consul who had grown tired of making coin sold his counterfeiting machine to one of our party. The liveliest part of his journey was on the Beni river, where it was worth a man's life to take a bath, and where he lost his boat, his provisions and the Waterbury watches with which he was purchasing all sorts of valuable things from the natives. But he got through in spite of insects and monsters, and having only one day of fever in a land where fever grows on every bush, he satisfied himself that a scientific use of quinine makes a man impervious to it.

Among the wonders which the doctor met was a half pound fish, so sensitive that it attacked anything which caused a commotion in the water, and so fierce that it would kill horse or man in crossing a stream 100 feet wide. He found a tribe of Indians so virtuous that they tied the unfaithful to ant trees and the little insects would eat them alive, stripping the bones in less than twenty-four hours. In brief, he had a great time.—New York World.

The Value of Kindness.

No doubt it is difficult to find the work we like, but then the work we like is seldom the best for us. Those who prefer any work to no work need never be idle. The "spinster's sweet arts" are unselfishness, good temper, tact and taste. Live for others. You have no idea of the value of kindness. Pleasure is very reflective, and if you give it you feel it, and pleasure which you give by a little kindness of manner returns to you with compound interest.

It is related in the life of a celebrated mathematician, William Hutton, that a respectable looking country woman called upon him one day, anxious to speak with him. She told him, with an air of secrecy, that her husband behaved unkindly to her, and sought other company, frequently passing his evenings from home, which made her feel extremely unhappy; and knowing Mr. Hutton to be a wise man she thought he might be able to tell how she could manage to cure her husband. The case was a common one, and he thought he could prescribe for it without losing his reputation as a conjurer. "The remedy is a simple one," said he, "but I have never known it to fail. Always treat your husband with a smile." The woman expressed her thanks, dropped a courtesy, and went away. A few months afterward she waited on Mr. Hutton with a couple of fine fowls, which she begged him to accept. She told him, while a tear of joy and gratitude glistened in her eye, that she followed his advice, and her husband was cured. He no longer sought the company of others, but treated her with constant love and kindness.—Cassell's Magazine.

Dirt on the Mind.

"Recollections of My Mother," by Susan J. Lesley, gives an interesting picture of life in Northampton fifty years ago. The mother was Mrs. Lyman, famous for her hospitality and her devotion to reading. Here is a suggestive bit for housekeepers: One day a friend came in who had just visited Mrs. ——, who was one of the exquisite housekeepers. She began to tell my mother about the perfect condition of that house from garret to cellar, and rang the changes on the brightness of the brasses, the admirable shine of the glass and silver, the entire absence of dust on every carpet. My mother stood it just as long as she could, though fidgeting uneasily in her chair. Then she exclaimed: "I think Mrs. —— is the dirtiest person I ever saw in my life!" "Oh, Mrs. Lyman, what can you mean!" cried the friend. "What I say is true," said my mother, bringing down her hand with much force on the table. "From the rising of the sun to the going down of the same that woman's mind is on dirt. She thinks dirt, sees dirt, is fighting dirt, the live-long day. Now I would rather see more of it on the carpet and less of it on her mind."—Boston Record.

Land Applications.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north 40 chains, thence due west 160 chains, more or less, to Sooke River, thence southerly along Sooke river 40 chains, thence due east 160 chains to point of commencement.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1887. dec 6 law-tf

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 200 acres of land situated in the Homathko River Valley Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the right bank of the West slough of the Homathko River, it being the Northeast corner of W. Van Bremer's claim from which running West 40 chains; thence North 68 chains; thence East to the right bank of the slough; thence South 68 chains; thence West 20 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence East 20 chains; thence South 40 chains to point of commencement.

M. C. IRELAND.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr25-law2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from a tract of land containing (368) one hundred and sixty eight acres situated on Bowen Island, more particularly described as follows:—

Commencing at the northeast corner of our claim, lately purchased from J. Kerr, thence east fourteen chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence west fourteen chains; thence north one hundred and twenty chains to point of commencement.

CROFT & ANGUS.
Per H. A. Harrison.

Victoria, April 16, 1887. ap16 law 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated near Beaver Creek, Loughborough Inlet Coast District and described as follows: Commencing half a mile from head of bay and running North 40 chains; thence West 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

MORRIS MOSS.

Victoria, March 19th, 1887. mar23 law-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of situated in Seymour District and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of Section 23 Sooke District, thence due north 60 chains, thence due west 80 chains, thence due south 100 chains to N. E. corner of Section 22, thence in a northeasterly direction to point of commencement.

R. E. JACKSON.

Victoria, B. C. 6th Dec. 1887. dec 6 law-tf

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situate at Jackson Bay, Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about 50 chains Northwest of the beach and running North forty (40) chains thence East 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

VAN BREMER.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land more or less in the Homathko River Valley Coast district. Described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the right bank of the West slough of the Homathko River from which running West 40 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence East to the right bank of said slough; thence South along the right bank of the slough to the place of commencement.

A. M. NANTON.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated in Seymour district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the right bank of the Homathko River, it being the Northeast corner of W. Van Bremer's claim from which running West 40 chains; thence North 68 chains; thence East to the right bank of the slough; thence South 68 chains; thence West 20 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence East 20 chains; thence South 40 chains to point of commencement.

MORRIS MOSS.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 480 acres of land situated in the Campbell River Valley, Sayward district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about 10 chains West of the South Fork of Campbell river, and about 40 chains South of the main Campbell river from which running West 80 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence North 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. C. IRELAND.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of situated in Sayward District and described as follows: Commencing at a stake at the North West corner of a small lake about three miles West of Menzies bay and running West 40 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 40 chains, thence North 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. C. IRELAND.

Victoria March 19th, 1887. mr23-law1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at northwest corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due west 80 chains, more or less, to Sooke river, thence southerly following Sooke river to the north boundary of Section 49, Sooke District; thence N. E. along said boundary line to the northeast corner of said Section 49; thence southerly along the eastern boundaries of Sections 48, 46, 47, 49 Sooke District, thence easterly along the north boundaries of Sections 50, 51, and 52 to western boundary of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north to point of commencement.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law-tf

NOTICE is hereby given that I have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away trees and timber from a tract of land containing about 1000 acres, situate on Valdez Island, Sayward District, and described as follows: Commencing at the north-west corner of the Cape Mudge Indian Reserve, thence running east 80 chains; thence running north 160 chains; thence west to the shore line of Discovery Passage; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the northwest corner of Lot 8 in said district; thence east 31 chains and 50 links; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 7 chains to shore line; thence following shore line in a southerly direction to place of commencement.

M. KING.

Victoria, B. C., 5th April, 1887. ap6 law 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away trees and timber from a tract of land containing 160 acres more or less situate in Sayward District described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Lot 35 Sayward District, thence running west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; along the west boundary of Lot 36 to point of commencement.

L. CASEY.

Victoria, B. C., 5th April, 1887. ap6 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase Cabbage Island, containing four or five acres of land, more or less, situated in the west bay of Tumbo Island.

ISAAC PATTON.

April 28, 1887. ap28 2m

ISLAND RAILWAY

Cordwood & Timber Yard

RUSSELL'S STATION.

First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed.

Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.

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THE AMERICAN HOTEL,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

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T. J. BURNES.

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FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee,

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The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fire-proof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. no16 1y

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New and complete in all appointments.

feb21 1m MRS. HIRSHBURG, Proprietress.

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STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

The largest and best furnished hotel in the city. Sample and Bath Rooms and a large fire-proof safe for the comfort and convenience of guests.

The Cuisine is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Gold which is a guarantee that guests will receive every delicacy the market affords. ☞ Polite and attentive servants.

mar15 EMMA GOLD, Proprietoress.

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HOLBROOK HOUSE,

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Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated, within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN HANKIN,

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Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb18

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june8 D&W

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Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons, Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 2-1mo

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In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. july10

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FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established 1797. Amount insured, $200,000,000.

H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent,

Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan3 1y

Notices.

NOTICE.

MRS. PICKET, SISTER OF THOMAS PICKARD, late of Denman Island, Comox, requests those parties to whom Thomas Pickard is indebted to send a statement of their claims to her, for her consideration, on or before June 2, 1887. may16 D&W td

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."

MOSES LENZ.
GUSTAV LEISER.

Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886

Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PLANS for the erection of a wharf by C. Bossi, on Lot 127, (one hundred and twenty seven,) City of Victoria, British Columbia, abutting on Victoria Harbour, have been deposited with the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and with the Registrar General of Titles, Victoria B. C., and that an application has been made for the approval thereof by his Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

C. BOSSI.

may19 1887-1mo

Notice To Creditors.

The creditors of A. W. & C. L. Huson are requested to send in their claims, duly certified, to the office of J. H. TODD & SON on or before the 15th day of July next, on which day the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall have notice; and the said assignees will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or claims they shall not have notice at the time of said distribution.

J. C. DEVLIN, C. F. TODD, } Assignees.

may14-2mo

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,

(LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No. 13.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an assessment of two cents per share has been levied upon the members of the above company, payable at the company's Office, Langley Street, Victoria, on or before the 15th day of June, 1887, from and after which date all shares on which the said assessment shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent and treated accordingly.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. A. SARGISON, Secretary.

Dated 20th May, 1887. may 21-D&Wtd

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company (Limited), will be held at the Company's Office, in Victoria, B. C., on Monday the 13th day of June, 1887, at half-past Eleven o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the propriety of passing such amendments to the 13th and other sections of the act of Incorporation and the Articles of Association as will enable the Company to take advantage of the Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, entitled "An Act to aid the development of Quartz Mines," No. 30, passed on the 5th April, 1887.

Shareholders who are unable to attend personally are requested to transmit their proxies to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. A. SARGISON, Secretary.

Dated the 21st April 1887. my 2-dw

Estate of William Lohse, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE will of the deceased, dated 31st December, 1886, has been admitted to probate by the Hon. H. P. P. Crease, a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and that all persons indebted to or having claims against the Estate are to make payment or application for payment, as the case may be, at the office of Mr. Theodore Davie, corner Bastion and Langley Streets, where a copy of the will can be inspected.

Dated May 21st, 1887.

THOMAS GEIGER.
CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. } Executors.
my 23 THEODORE DAVIE.

John Meston

CARRIAGE MAKER,

BLACKSMITH, Etc.,

Government street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Hats, Hats, Hats.

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The Superiority OF THE

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Government Street, sept11

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Manufacturers of

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With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

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Always in stock at the B. C. Agency.

H. G. & R. WALKER,
Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

NEW BINDERY

C. A. ROEDDE

ANNOUNCES THAT HE HAS STARTED A new Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory in connection with his Stationery establishment on the north side of Johnson street, between Broad and Douglas streets. He is a practical binder, having had a lengthened experience in the business in Europe and in America, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction as regards price and quality of work. For a number of years he occupied prominent positions in leading binderies in the east and in San Francisco. Fancy ornamental artificial flower and other work done in short notice and in the highest style of art. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

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Victoria April 14. 1mo.

Kings Head Beer Hall,

JOHNSON STREET

THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and ranks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the trade. Wm. White late of the Fountain Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.

JOURDAN AND WHITE.

BEER A SPECIALTY, FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan15

The Starr Kidney Pad,

A PERMANENT,

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

Pads—"Child's Pad, $1.50 (worn bed wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their amoon cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Ramloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS

PILLS.

The Great English Medicine.

OF

PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.

MONTREAL.

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Re-cury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

FOR SALE,

Craigflower Steam Mills

Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of

OATMEAL

In the Province. Also,

A PEARL BARLEY MILL

Together with a HAWMILL, 6-inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to

D. F. ADAMS.

sept21

FOR SALE,

A MODERN TWO-STORY SEVEN-ROOMED

DWELLING HOUSE,

Fronting on John Street in a commanding position. The property contains two full sized town lots cultivated as a garden. It has to be sold on account of ill health of the owner. For particulars apply to H. F. HEISTERMAN & Co., aug3 1m Land Agents, Government St.

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Shortest, Quickest,

AND IN EVERY RESPECT,

THE BEST ROUTE,

TO

Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Portland, New York, Boston, St. Paul & Chicago.

Daily Solid Through Trains

FROM

VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL.

☞ NO CHANGE OF CARS. ☜

Through Second-class Sleepers

FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES.

Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the World. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canons and Glaciers. Prairies—delighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

☞ When going East, purchase Tickets by this Line.

Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of the

Canadian Pacific Navigation Company

whose steamers make close daily connection with all through trains.

G. V. HEATHCOTE, Contracting Agent. D. R. MUNRO, Ticket Agent.

D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 6

Taking effect March 20, 1887.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO

Port Moody and Vancouver,
Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings,
Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria,
Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria,
Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island,
Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Plumper Pass,
Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.

Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria,
Monday at one p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Tuesday, at 4 a. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass,
Thursday at 7 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

March 17, 1887.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for

AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY,

WITHOUT CHANGE,

THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer

ZEALANDIA,

June 2.....at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

FOR HONOLULU,

The magnificent steamer "Australia," May 24.

☞ For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

nov26

PACIFIC

Mail Steamship Co.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

Hongkong via Yokohama,

S. S. City of Rio de Janeiro.....May 24, 2 p.m.
City of New York.....June 15, 2 p.m.
City of Sydney.....July 23, 2 p.m.
City of Rio de Janeiro.....Aug. 14, 2 p.m.

For New York via Panama,

Steamers will sail 1st and 15th of each month at 10 a. m. for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents. aug 4- San Francisco.

Portland Advertisem'ts

OREGON MILLING CO.'S

Royal Flour.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.

☞ Sold by all leading Grocers.

JOHN WILSON,
Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria,
Agent for British Columbia.

Red Crown Roller Mills

Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family Whiter, Bakers' and Monarch Head Superfine Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.

TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.

HOON, LANNING & CO.
Proprietors.

aug 14 6m

Dr. SPINNEY

Baltimore Block, opposite Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

TOBACCO.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Have received a fresh supply of Messrs. J. E. PACE & CO.'s Celebrated Tobaccos, as under:]

ESCORT CHEWING, - - 13 Oz. Plugs.
do. do. - 16 Oz. do. Smooth.
SCROLL TAG SMOKING, 7 Oz. Twists.
do. do. do. 14 Oz. Tibbets.
KENTUCKY SMILE, CHEWING.
CROSS SWORDS, LONG CUT, SMOKING.

Myrtle [Navy, Climax, Jackson's Best, and other kinds always on sale.

Sole Agents for Duke's Cameo Cigarettes.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, May 27, 1887.

DIED.

SHEARMAN.—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on the 27th inst., R. Hall Shearman, of Wooton-Under-Edge, Eng., aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, 29th inst., at 2 p. m. from the Hospital.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Athletic Suits at Jeffree's. *

—The school board holds a special meeting to-night.

Thirty Days more for bargains at Denny's Clearing-Out Sale.

—A large assortment of summer ties now opening at Jeffree's. *

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT *

—NEW ARRIVALS—Lawn Tennis shoes at Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium, corner Government and Johnson St. *

—Go to M. W. Waitt & Co. if you wish to hire a Piano or an Organ, or buy one on easy terms of payment. *

—Canterburys' just received at M. W Waitt & Co.'s music store, which they have marked at low prices. *

—For a delicious MILK PUNCH or a *genuine* COCKTAIL go to the Pritchard House. *

—No need of spoiling your hands or injuring your finest fabrics, if you will use Pendray & Co.'s "QUEEN JUBILEE SOAP."

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD'S, Douglas St. *

—The professional running and gymnastic shoes, at the B. C. Boot and Shoe store, opposite postoffice, H. MANSELL. *

—CLEAR THE TRACK—Give Pendray & Co.'s QUEEN JUBILEE SOAP a show; it is the best ever offered to the public as a laundry and toilet soap combined; try it. *

—Three car-loads of machinery have arrived for Leamy & Kyle, Vancouver, for the sash and door factory being erected by them.

—A house and lot, situated in one of the best parts of the city, for sale; lovely view, good drainage and water. Address X, TIMES office. *

—A well selected stock of ENGLISH WALKING STICKS, LAWN TENNIS goods and Spalding BASE BALL GOODS, at J. BARNSLEY'S, Fort street, near Douglas. *

—Tomb and Headstones, Monuments, in Marble, imported and local Granite, Mantle pieces and Wash Stands in Marble, artistically executed, and at reasonable rates, at George Rudge's Marble Works, Douglas street, Victoria. Call and see specimens of work. *

—*Lawn Tennis Shoes in great variety, just arrived at the B. C. Boot and Shoe Store opposite Post Office.*

—The Remington type writer is far superior to any other, being the simplest strongest, most durable and most rapid writing machine made. M. W. Waitt & Co., are sole agents for B. C. *

—D. R. MUNRO, General S. S. Agent for Cunard, Guion, Albany, Dominion, Inman and all S. S. Co.'s. Prepaid passages at most favorable rates. Every berth secured on sale. *

—Call and see our fine mouldings, all latest patterns, steel engravings and latest pictures. We make a specialty of mounting pictures, Jos. SOMMERS, Government St. *

—The steamer Yosemite is making splendid time on the Vancouver route, doing the distance each way in six hours, which is an improvement on the Princess Louise's time. The distance is about 74 miles.

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call. *

—The safe in the Granville hotel was opened on the morning of the 24th, and a sum amounting to over $800 stolen therefrom. The safe was opened with a duplicate key or some other like contrivance.

—Between January, 1886, and April, 1887, 797 Chinese entered British Columbia. Of these 127 paid the poll tax, 246 came in bond, and 424 were students or travelers. British Columbia received $3,525 as its share of the revenue from tax.

—Vancouver *News:* Mr. John Wulfsohn and a party of gentlemen from Victoria, left for Clinton yesterday to visit their quartz mine, which adjoins the now celebrated Foster mine. The new company have a shaft sunk to a considerable depth and have the milling machinery on the ground to put in place.

Taken our Advice.

We are gratified to observe that our esteemed morning contemporary has followed our advice and dropped his recriminatory articles on the Nanaimo affair. Nothing so injudicious and impolitic ever before appeared in its columns as the virulent and unseemly attacks upon Nanaimo citizens who had the temerity to repudiate its reports, and we are inclined to think that having come to that conclusion also, our contemporary will now let the matter rest. Now that the whole truth about the "report" is known, and its falsity is established, let all parties relegate it to the limbo of all forgotten things. The gentlemen who felt so much aggrieved, we are sure, will remember—"to err is human, to forgive divine."

Consignees.

Per North Pacific from the Sound: Turner B & Co, Carlton & H, H Saunders, H Bay Co, A Lewis & Co, S G King, H Harvey, W Eckert, J Levy, Steitz Bros, Hamm & Marbeuf, Geo S Keigley.

Good Investments.

We have several FIRST CLASS BUSINESSES for sale, and those wishing to invest in Victoria should first call on us, PICKERING & Co., Fort street, box 634. *

English Window Glass, 16 oz., all sizes; also Stained and Enamelled Glass, at Muirhead and Mann's Sash and Door Factory.

A New Trade Channel.

By reference to advertisement in another column it will be observed that the C. P. N. Co. (Limited,) have resolved upon opening up a direct trade between Portland and the cities of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. This is an enterprising aggressive step on the part of that company. The Sardonyx will be the pioneer vessel of the route; leaving Vancouver on the 13th June for Portland direct after the arrival of the S. S. Abyssinia from China and Japan; returning will leave Portland for this city, Vancouver and New Westminster on or about the 17th. This will give dealers in flour and other produce an opportunity to import direct from that city. It is reported that the Portland millers will take advantage of the new route and ship flour to China and Japan by the Canadian Pacific steamers. There can be no doubt but that the establishment of this route will be mutually advantageous to the merchants of Portland, the C. P. N. Company as well as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the cities already named.

But Will They Do It?

Sir George Stephen in discussing the disallowance question states it as his belief that speculators in Winnipeg real estate are at the back of the whole movement, their object being to give American railways control of the Canadian Pacific. He is of the opinion that the Manitoba government has not the power to carry out the proposal. He asserts that it would be no great matter for the Canadian Pacific to abandon their line west of Sudbury and forward the west-bound freight by the cheapest route from there, via Sault Ste. Marie. This, however, they are not likely to carry into effect.

A. O. U. W.

At the regular meeting of Lodge No. 19, A. O. U. W., held Wednesday evening, the executors of the will of the late Bro. Wm. Lobse handed back, through Bro. Chas. J. Phillips, to the custody of the lodge, the handsome medal presented to their deceased brother in recognition of his services as a charter and private member of the order. The medal, which bears the name of the deceased inscribed on the reverse, will be framed and hung in the lodge room for future disposal by the officers and members who originally presented it.

Musical.

The selections to be performed at the Hill to-morrow afternoon by H. M. S. Triumph's band are a choice lot. Signor Agius is very painstaking in these Saturday afternoon open air concerts, and is entitled to the thanks of the community. The Signor is a composer of merit, his latest effusion being a schottische entitled Eleanor, which, by the way, is respectfully dedicated to an estimable young lady of this city whose given name is Eleanor.

Fishing Prospects.

A letter from Mr. R. Cunningham, of the Skeena River Packing Co., to Welch, Rithet & Co., says that fishing began on the morning the letter left, and that the prospects for a large catch were very good. The Balmoral British American Packing Co., Windsor Canning Co., and the Skeena River Packing Co., commenced operations on Monday, and the Alert Bay Cannery will begin about June 15th. The Wanuck Cannery is prepared for a large catch.

Busy as a Bee.

We are always busy as a B, but customers delight to C. Leave breakfast, dinner, lunch or T, drop in and buy, and save a V, we've everything from A to Z. Our hive is full of busy B's, he buys who once our bargains C's, we like competitors to T's, and try to live a life of E's. A. GILMORE, Clothier and Hatter, Johnson street. *

Committed Suicide.

"Tommy" Fallon, who formerly lived in this city and was the husband of a Broad street bagnio-keeper named Effie Fallon, committed suicide in Spokane Falls on Wednesday. Deceased was addicted to opium smoking, but a very genteel person withal. He was from New Jersey, where wealthy relatives now reside, and was highly educated.

He Travels Cheaply.

A strapping young man approximating six feet in stature, but a stranger to us, started yesterday morning from this city for Cowichan on a bicycle. The distance is about 40 miles by the Cowichan road, which he takes, and many steep hills are to be met with. It's a healthy trip.

Committee Meeting.

The Jubilee Committee met last night at the City Hall. Mayor Fell reported about $700 in collections, a large sum considering recent demands upon the citizens. The sham fight, it has been decided, will be held on the afternoon of the 21st. The committee will meet again on Tuesday evening to arrange the programme.

Just in Time for the Jubilee.

Ladies' fine kid pump sole boots, slippers and sandals for dancing, in great variety, from Saller, Lewin & Co., of Philadelphia. Bottom prices, at the B. C. Boot and Shoe Store, opposite postoffice. H. MANSELL. *

New Organs.

C. A. Lombard & Co. have just received four more of Bell's celebrated organs, which carried the highest honors at the Colonial Exhibition. Call and examine; prices way down low. *

Obituary.

Capt. Torrens, who was clerk of the old Vancouver Island Legislative Assembly, died recently in London, aged 60 years. Capt. Terrens was son of Major General Torrens of the British Army.

Book List—Just Received.

In Direct Tones, by Chas. G. Roberts	$1 00
The Mystery of God, by C. V. Timms	2 00
The Story of the Earth and Man, Dawson	2 00
Geological and Natural History, Survey of Canada with Maps, by Alfred R. C. Selwyn	2 50
Lucile's Poems	1 00
Gardening for Profit	2 50
Ben Hur—Cloth—Lew Wallace	60
Miracle in Stone, Lelex	2 00
The Problem of Human Life, Here and Hereafter	2 50
The Fair God, by Lew Wallace	2 75

B. C STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.,
Next door to the Post Office.

—Balbriggan Underwear at Jeffree's. *

The Late Mr. Samuel.

The funeral of the late Mr. Lewis Samuel, who died at the Clarence Hotel in this city a few weeks ago, when *en route* from San Francisco to his home in Toronto, took place in the latter city on Wednesday 18th inst., and was one of the largest ever witnessed there. The deceased enjoyed for many years a distinguished position in the city, and both in public and private life was very popular. He was a leading member of the firm of M. A. L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co., Yonge street, and was identified with many of the friendly associations of the city, amongst others St. George's Society, Sons of England and the C.O.O.F., and the Masonic fraternity. The *cortege* was not less than a mile and a half in length, and on reaching its destination, at the Jewish cemetery, Pape's avenue, the mortal remains were received by Rabbi Phillips, by whom the funeral services of the Jewish Church were conducted.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying or sumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

The Mountain Section.

Mr. Harry Abbott, General Superintendent of the Pacific division, in passing through Winnipeg informed an interviewer that the company have decided to expend between one and a half and two million dollars on the more mountainous section. All the rock cuttings will be widened, in order to prevent them filling up with snow as easily as they did last winter, and the entire road through the Selkirkes will be re-ballasted. Additional snow-sheds will be built wherever the experience of last winter showed them to be necessary. When these improvements are completed the road will be able to pass through any ordinary winter without any serious blockades.

Election of Officers.

At the regular meeting of the A. O. U. W. lodge on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: M. W., Munro Miller; G. F., J. Stears; O., W. H. Mason; and R.A. C., J. Halliday; Fin., F. Davey; Rec., R. T. Williams; Guide, D. H. Ross; I. W., G. Sorenson; O. W., D. Bamfield; Organist, J. Andrews; Trustees, E. White and J. Andrews. Delegates to Grand Lodge which meets in Portland on the second Wednesday in July—Dixi Ross and W. S. Wraight.

Married.

The marriage of Mr. Geo. W. Loggie, manager of the Oregon Southern Improvement Co., Empire City, Or., to Miss Mary Davidson, daughter of Mr. Duncan Davidson, New Westminster, was celebrated at the latter place on Wednesday last. Miss Annie Davidson was bridesmaid, and Mr. J. A. Loggie, of Utralady, W. T., groomsman. The newly married couple left for their future home in Empire City this morning.

From the North.

The steamer Maude, Capt. Myers, arrived at 9 o'clock last night from Fort Simpson, her principal freight being coal from Departure Bay for the Albion Iron Works. The Idaho was at the shutes, and the Glad Tidings was met on the other side of Plumper's Pass. The news is unimportant. The obliging purser, Mr. Ham Lipsett, reports the weather at the Skeena as extremely wet and consequently unpleasant.

The Mariners' Act.

The amendment of chapter 76 of the revised statutes of Canada relative to the act respecting Sick and Distressed Mariners, has been amended by the following clause: No vessel which is not registered in Canada, and which is employed exclusively in fishing or on a fishing voyage, shall be subject to the payment of or shall pay any rate or duty imposed by the act hereinbefore cited.

Kellogg Goes Bathing.

Clara Louise Kellogg, the prima donna, while gathering sea plants on the sea shore at Halifax, last Sunday, slipped and fell into the water. An immense wave struck her and carried her some distance. Stackosh, her manager, rushed to her assistance and succeeded in getting the singer ashore.

Mortuary.

During the month of April there were 15 deaths in Victoria—12 males and 3 females. For purposes of comparison, we may mention that during the same time the deaths in other cities in the Dominion were: Montreal, 441; Toronto, 213; Quebec, 120; Brantford, 17; Charlottetown, 7; Guelph, 23; Ottawa, 72; Winnipeg, 33; St. Thomas, 9.

Acknowledged Everywhere

That Johnston & Murphy are the best manufacturers of Men's Fine Boots and Shoes on the American continent. A large supply for the present season just received by their agent—see them.

H. MANSELL, B. C. Boot & Shoe Store, opposite post office. *

To be Pulled Down.

Two old and very rickety buildings standing on the southeast corner of Douglas and Rae streets will be pulled down to-morrow night at 7:30 by the Fire Department. They have long been an eye-sore to the community, and their presence will not be missed.

200 Lives Lost.

From Paris it is reported that at least 200 lives have been lost by the fire in the Theatre Comique. Already close upon 100 bodies have been recovered. Sixty were found by the police floating in the water. The work of searching for the missing bodies was being prosecuted vigorously.

A Warm Welcome.

The House of Commons adjourned temporarily yesterday to join in a return welcome to Lord Lansdowne from Toronto to the capital. The demonstration was participated in by an assemblage of 10,000 people in Cartier square. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Buildings and streets were gaily decorated for the occasion.

Large Cargo.

The Willamette, which arrived yesterday, had as cargo over 1,000,000 pounds of wool, valued at $100,000, over one-half of which is for Boston, and a million and a-half pounds of sugar. About ninety cars will be required to carry it east by the C. P. R.

A Deep Cut.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 25th instant says the C. P. R. has reduced the rate from St. Paul to Hongkong *via* its new steamer line to $238 40, first-class; a reduction of over $100 from the P. M. S. S. Co.'s tariff.

—Boating Suits at Jeffree's. *

PERSONALS.

Ald. Alexander, of Vancouver, is in the city.

Mr. Geo. Olds, General Traffic Manager, is accompanying Mr. Van Horne to this coast.

Lieut.-Governor Masson, of Quebec, has resigned in consequence of continued ill-health.

Mr. A. J. Dana, purchasing agent for the C. P. R., of Vancouver, is in the city.

The Rev. Dr. Reid has so far recovered that he is able to go out of doors a little. He will be able to resume his pulpit ministrations in a few days, if he progresses as at present.

Passengers by the North Pacific: W K Carlisle, L Smith, J J Mitchell, I Fox, J Cooper and wife, J Levy, T Birdsande Corker, J Lauder, C E Perry, Haven, Barlow, J Susie, Jayers, A E Adams, J O Bishop, E A Aardner, Miss Davie, Hon W O Keady, J S Tober, G H Holbrook, D Bell, Jamieson, L Mitchell, S White.

Passengers from Vancouver by the Yosemite last night: L B Bekah, H Brenly, Rev Mr Beanlands, S Harvey, R H Alexander, Rev D Fraser, Rev Mr Percival, A J Dana, Rev D McCrae, D H Riddle, B B Skinner, W Harvey, T B Brooks, J F Sinclair, H H Wright, T Gowen, E Hodge, G Annor, Capt J Irving.

MARINE.

The Woodside, Capt. Cluness, arrived from Bear river and the west coast at 2 o'clock this morning. No news of importance came up. Chinese are vigorously mining on Bear river.

The collier Wellington arrived in Esquimalt harbor last night and unloaded a locomotive for the E. & N. Ry.

The British bark Penshaw was at Hongkong, April 26th, soon to sail for this port.

The British bark Craighwhinnie sailed from London on the 19th inst., for this port.

POLICE COURT.

[Before E. Johnson, S. M.]

Charley Dougherty, drunk; fined $5.

Mary, a Cowichan, in possession of an evil spirit; remanded for one day.

Asking for Assistance.

The eastern journals are publishing a despatch received by Mayor Hewitt, of New York from Mayor Gibson, of Nanaimo, asking for relief. The similar dispatch has been sent to the Mayors of other cities. It is as follows, and dated the 21st instant:

"Funds urgently needed to alleviate the distress caused by the fearful colliery disaster. Will you generously interest yourself in our behalf? Thirty-nine widows and 105 children are wholly destitute, besides numerous families whose support has failed, owing to the loss of single men. (Signed) MAYOR GIBSON,

Mayor Hewitt replied that he would do all he could to help the distressed families, and he will start a fund immediately. The Mayor of Philadelphia will call the attention of the citizens' relief committee to the matter.

—Bathing Drawers at Jeffree's. *

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

NEW TO-DAY.

Brewery to Rent.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED BUNSTER BREWERY, and residence. Immediate possession can be given. An exceptional rental not so much an object as a permanency and a reliable tenant. For particulars, apply at residence, Johnson street, next door to Brewery. my27 1t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated on East side of upper Columbia Lake, on a small Creek about 2½ miles South of Armstrong Creek; the South East corner of said land to commence at an initial stake on said Creek and run thence North ½ mile, thence West ½ mile to shore of lake thence South ½ mile along lake shore and thence East ½ mile to initial stake.

WM. HARDIE.

Columbia Lake, Kootenay B. C. April 30th 1887. my 27-law-2mo

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of the late JOSEPH A. BOWES, late of Hope, deceased.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE above estate are requested to pay the amounts due forthwith, and all persons having claims against the said estate are required to send in their accounts, duly verified, on or before the 1st of July, 1887, to Miss S. Bowes, the Executrix, at Hope, or to

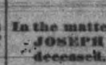
THORNTON FELL,
Langley street, Victoria,
Solicitor for the Executrix.

Dated May, 1887. my27 1m

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

JOHN IRVING, Manager.



S.S. SARDONYX

WILL LEAVE

Vancouver for Portland, Oregon

DIRECT,

On the 13th June, after the arrival of S. S. Abyssinia from China and Japan, returning leave Portland on or about 17th June for Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, offering extra inducements for shippers of Oregon flour and produce.

For particulars and freight rates, apply to T. L. BRIGGS, Agent, New Westminster, or G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent, Victoria. my27 1m

Liverpool Coarse Salt

FOR SALE BY

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

STORE STREET.

VICTORIA. may20 1w

NEW TO-DAY.

C. BYRNES,

AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

Furniture, &c.

Tuesday, May, 31st 11 a. m.

I have been instructed by Mrs. Taylor to sell by Auction, on the premises, Douglas & Pembroke St., all her well kept Household, Furniture consisting of Carpets, Chairs, Clocks, Extension Dining Table, Pictures, Mirrors, Ornaments, Dining Chairs, Curtains, Flower Vases, Brackets; an improved Singer Sewing Machine.

Bedroom sets, Feather Beds and Pillows, Spring Mattresses, Wool Mattresses, Toilet Sets, Blankets, Sheets, Bed Cover, Bureau, Washstand.

A fine American Stove, No. 8; Flat Irons, Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Cruet Stands, Table Cloths, Glass Ware, Cut Decanters, Lamps, Crockery, Granite and Tinware, Wringer, Clothes Tubs, etc., etc.,

G. BYRNES.
my 26 Auctioneer.

G. BYRNES,

AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION.

HOUSE AND LOTS

SPRING RIDGE.

Monday, May 30th, 11 a. m.

I have been instructed to sell at my Salesroom Fort and Langley Streets.

LOTS 41 and 42 on Pembroke Street, with a good Frame House 22x32, hard finished, 11 foot Walls, 4 Rooms, Closets and Outhouses. The Lots are enclosed with a picket fence, good Spring Well on the land, and all under crop of Vegetables. The property is insured for 18 months.

LOTS 5, 6 and 37 on Centre Street, are fenced and under crop with Vegetables.

LOT 36 will be sold with privilege of Lot 37. All these Lots are well situated and adapted for exclusive homes.

For further particulars and Terms of Sale apply to

GEO. BYRNES,
my 25 Auctioneer.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

One Night Only—Monday, May 30.

THE COMEDY ARTISTS

MR. & Mrs. George S. Knight

And their Company of Musical Comedians.

"OVER THE GARDEN WALL."

Special Scenery!—Magnificent Wardrobe!

The Latest Musical Gems—Two and a-Half Hours of Merry Laughter.

my28

Victoria Water Works

REGULATION BYLAW.

Until otherwise ordered by the Water Commissioner by notice to be published seven days before taking effect, from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of September, both inclusive in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Water Works shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling except during the hours between five o'clock in the evening on the respective days mentioned and nine o'clock in the next following morning, namely:

In YATES STREET WARD, on Mondays and Thursdays.

In JAMES' BAY WARD, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In JOHNSON STREET WARD, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Water Works shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside of the limits of the said city. Consumers of water of the said Water Works will please note the above and govern themselves accordingly, as the Bylaw will be strictly enforced.

THOMAS RUSSELL,
Water Commissioner.

City Hall, May 27, 1887. may27
Colonist and Standard please copy.

STRAW HATS,

15 Cents to $1.50 each.

Linen Hats and Helmets.
Gauze Underwear.
Regatta Shirts.
Calico Ties; 5 cents each.
Bathing Tights,
Celluloid Collars & Cuffs.
Alpaca and Linen Coats.
Serge and Flannel Suits.
&c., &c.

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Mechanics' Cash Store

48 JOHNSON STREET.

mar15

STAND FROM UNDER!

PRICES ARE FALLING!

THE CRASH IS TREMENDOUS!

THOUSANDS ARE ANXIOUS TO PICK UP THE PIECES!

Thirty Days' Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods and Children's Shoes The Prices will startle you.

300 Ladies' Jerseys, from $1.75 to $3.
44-inch French Cashmeres, worth 85c, for 50c per yard.
30 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, worth 25c, for 12½c per yard.
Bleached Muslins, 8c per yard.
150 dozen Towels at 12½ each.
200 Silk, Satin and Cotton Sun Shades, from 25c each.
Men's and Boys' Clothing will be almost given away.
Children's Shoes at your own prices.

☞ **Every purchaser of $1 worth of Goods or more will be allowed 10 per cent. off in cash or goods.**

☞ **Above offer holds good for Thirty Days only.**

RUSSELL, McDONALD & Co.,

CHEAP VARIETY STORE,

MASONIC BUILDING, DOUGLAS STREET.

Spring Tweeds

AND

SUPERB TROUSERINGS

JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.

feb11

ARRIVED AT

Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium,

A VERY FINE LINE OF

Ladies', Misses and Children's

PHILADELPHIA GOODS.

As usual, Prices Extremely Low. Repairing receives prompt attention.

CORNER GOVERNMENT & JOHNSON STREETS.

YOUNG BROS.,

New England BAKERY.

ICE CREAM.

WEDDING CAKES

Made to order on short notice.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City.

Fancy Cakes, Bread, Pies and Crackers.

may17

New Merchant Tailoring Establishment

W. MURPHY

Announces that he has started business in the C. P. R. Telegraph Block, Government Street, where a well assorted stock of the latest patterns will be found. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

W. MURPHY,
C. P. R. Telegraph Block,
Victoria, B. C.

DELICIOUS!

The undersigned beg to announce that they are again making their celebrated

ICE CREAM!

And are prepared to supply the public in quantities to suit, by the pint, quart or gallon.

STEITZ BROS.,

YATES STREET. my13

The Entire Horse

J. C.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON AT THE

Eureka Stables.

Only a limited number of Mares will be served.

Call and see the Pedigree at the Eureka Stables. my23

P. H. DONOVAN,

ARCHITECT.

Office—Fort street between Blanchard and Quadra. VICTORIA, B. C.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DISPATCH A STEAMER

Every Saturday for San Francisco

Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.

May 28, City of Chester.

AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.

☞ Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.

No Freight received after 5 p.m. on Friday 27th May.

WELCH, RITHET & CO.,
Agents.
Wharf Street, Victoria. may26

FURNITURE!

AT THE

SIGN OF THE UMBRELLA.

Stoves, Crockeryware,

&c., &c., &c.

ROBERT FOSTER,
may 13 Cor Blanchard & Johnson streets.

TENDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned until 5 o'clock p. m. of Saturday, May 28, for the erection of a Two-story Dwelling on Pemberton street. The right is reserved to reject any or all Tenders.

E. R. FISHER,
Architect.

may23nd

The Victoria Weekly Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1887.

Vol. 3—No. 47
WHOLE Number 151

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—The Fraser is rising rapidly, and a flood at the delta is feared.

—An Orange lodge has been established at Vancouver. What for?

—Vancouver folks felt a shock of earthquake Monday morning about 10:30.

—The Vancouver merchants are signing an agreement to close at 8 o'clock.

—All hope for the Active's safety has been abandoned, as she was seen floating bottom up off Cape Flattery.

—The printers of Portland are getting up a fund for the benefit of the Nanaimo sufferers.

—Port Townsend *Argus*: Divorces granted this week: Caroline Tibbals from Henry L. Tibbals.

—The steamship Idaho sails from Portland for the Sound, this port and Alaska, this evening.

—An old miner named Jones, who had been in the hospital at Kamloops for some time, died on Thursday last.

—Messrs. Drummond and Beaumont have bought out Mr. Samuel Withrow, of Chilcoten, for $18,000.

—The Umatilla will shortly take the place of the Geo. W. Elder on the Frisco-Victoria route.

—The light given by the Wanzer lamp at Agricultural Hall last night, was excellent. T. W. Fletcher, Fort street, is agent for the lamp.

—Mr. J. C. Keith, of the Bank of B. C., has been elected honorary president, and Mr. L. A. Hamilton honorary vice-president, of the Vancouver Cricket Club.

—A petition is being circulated in New Westminster praying for the commutation of the murderer Shearer's sentence.

—Dr. Williams lectured on Monday and Wednesday evenings at New Westminster. Subjects: Outlook of Methodism and Temperance.

The traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific for the week ending the fourteenth were $214,000, an increase of $31,000 compared with the corresponding week last year.

—The inquest to enquire into the cause of the death of John Linn and others, killed in the mine, was resumed yesterday at Nanaimo before Coroner Walkem and the jury.

—The Walla Walla took 100 tons of freight from the Inlet on her last down trip for San Francisco. Two train loads of goods are now on the way from the east *via* the C. P. R. for American ports.

—The cricket club at the terminal city has ordered a complete outfit from Montreal. The challenge of the Victoria club has been discussed and will be accepted for the 25th of June.

—Seattle is now enjoying a lively railway construction boom. Forty-three miles of new road are under sub-contract and the pay roll this month will amount to nearly $60,000.

—Among the subscribers to the Nanaimo relief fund in San Francisco are the following: Pacific Coast S. S. Co., $250; Goodall, Perkins & Co., $100 and $50 from Eliza Smith, of New York.

—The keenest competitor the C. P. R. has in carrying freight eastwards from San Francisco is the Pacific Mail S.S.Co. This latter company, on Tuesday last, made a reduction in its freight tariff of from 25 to 40 per cent on certain articles.

—J. Powers, a laborer on the Seattle and Eastern railway, had his head caught between two logs, Tuesday, crushing his jaw-bone and mashing his face and head in a terrible manner. He was brought to the Providence hospital, but soon died.

—The government expedition to be sent to the northern waters of British Columbia, for the purpose of obtaining additional information regarding the black cod fisheries, will start from Victoria, B. C., early in July.

—Dr. Henry D. Cogswell, the San Francisco millionaire, has given $1,000,000 for the endowment of a school in San Francisco, where trades will be taught to any girl or boy who is qualified to be admitted as a student.

—A flouring mill in Albany, Or., pays an adjacent saw mill $50 a day for its sawdust, which it uses for fuel in its big furnaces. Their fuel cost them $100 a day before they found that they could burn what most western saw mills throw away.

—Clergy and lay delegates intending to attend the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to be held in Winnipeg, commencing on the 11th of June, should not forget that the rate from Victoria, for a return ticket, is fixed at $45, from Vancouver, $40, and from Banff, $30.

—Our contemporary, the *Star*, in commenting upon the government's generosity to cities and towns in the east and its utter neglect of the port of Victoria, says: "Well may be asked what is the use of sending to Ottawa hidebound supporters of the present government? By their servile following they are in the position of uninfluential nobodies."

Obituary.

A miner named Thomas Gibbons, from Juneau, Alaska, died of consumption at St. Joseph's Hospital on the evening of the 23rd. He was an Irishman by birth, and 52 years of age. His remains will be interred to-morrow, from St. Andrew's (Catholic) Cathedral.

Capt. Stephen Sweeney, recently in command of the little steamer Lottie, plying between this city and San Juan, died at his residence on that Island on Friday last of heart disease, and was buried on Sunday. He leaves a wife and family.

Here Again.

Mr. S. C. Matthews, representing the Greene & Sons Co., of Montreal, is in the city. This firm is one of the oldest houses in Montreal, and are wholesale manufacturers of hats, caps, furs, gents' furnishings, fancy robes, &c. Mr. Matthews made his initial trip to this province last fall, since which time the business of his firm with the province has been so satisfactory that he has decided to make regular half-yearly trips. He is now assisting our merchants to make up their orders for the fall trade.

A Generous Contribution.

Mr. A. O. Hastings, manager for the great Ogilvie Milling Company of Winnipeg, Montreal, Gadrich and Seaforth, and who have opened a warehouse at Vancouver, where Mr. Hastings resides, sent THE TIMES this morning the company's cheque for the sum of $100 in aid of the Nanaimo sufferers. This is indeed a generous contribution and one that will be duly appreciated by the widows and the fatherless in Nanaimo.

Thrown and Hurt.

During the races yesterday at the Driving Park, the rider of "Billy the Kid," a young man named Todd, was thrown and considerably shaken up. He was carried from the field but not insensible. On taking stock of himself he found that one ankle was sprained. He will be as ever in a few days.

Fire Drill.

The efficiency of the fire department, as well as the completeness of the arrangements to extinguish a fire at the Victoria Theatre, were fully tested last night by Chief Engineer Phillips and his men. About eight o'clock the whole department turned out, and at the sound of the chief's whistle and the order, "fire on the stage," the men were at the spot and had the hose ready to play in a few minutes. They were then told that "the fire was on the roof," and in two minutes the men were on the roof, with hose coupled and all in readiness to extinguish the imaginary fire. The announcement of "fire in the gallery" brought them down in surprisingly quick time, and the work of attaching the hose was again performed with creditable alacrity. The command was varied, and the firemen, responding promptly, were in the portion of the building designated and prepared to throw water in incredible short spaces of time. The drill displayed a high state of efficiency on the part of the department, and was highly creditable to the chief and his men. The building is provided with fourteen plugs, to each of which fifty feet of hose is attached, affording ample protection against fire.

A Divorce Granted.

The bill dissolving the marriage of Marie Louise Noel and Robert L. Johnston on April 19, 1869, has been passed through its final stages in the Senate. The divorce is granted on the ground of desertion and adultery. It appears that the petitioner was only 15 years of age when she married. She is a native of Quebec, and the ceremony was performed in Melbourne, Que., by Rev. George Washington. The groom was a crier in the Quebec Supreme Court, and after six weeks of matrimony he deserted his bride. For eighteen years she has been deserted, supporting by her own earnings her one child. Hearing that her husband was married and in British Columbia, she asked for a divorce, and the Senate granted it.

A Novel Idea.

Mr. G. B. Brooks, a well-known journalist of Winnipeg, has been appointed Emigration Agent in Britain. It is his intention to travel through the country lecturing and displaying views of the Dominion, taken at different points between Halifax and Victoria. There are in all 125 views, comprising the best and most realistic panoramas of Canada, which will fully explain themselves when thrown on canvas. It is said the views, and the cost of transferring them to canvas will cost about $5,000. This latter idea is one of Mr. Brooks' own, which he is paying out of his own purse. The Manitoba government are aiding him in the scheme.

The Old Cemetery.

Coun. Higgins, in the City Council last night, called attention to the state of the old cemetery. It is at present in a very dilapidated condition, headstones being strewn on the ground, fences broken down and scattered, tombstones sunk in the earth and out of position, and grass growing to an enormous height. One grave, without an inscription, lined with brick with a heavy sandstone slab, is in a disgraceful condition. The slab is broken into several pieces, and the coffin lies exposed in its brick bed, but the entire body is not discernible, only a small part of the feet, in a decomposed state, being seen through a crack in the coffin. That steps should be taken in the matter by the proper authorities is painfully apparent to anyone visiting the spot.

Scarcity of Seamen.

A great scarcity of seamen is reported from San Francisco. It is stated that shipmasters of both deep sea and coasting vessels are unable to obain crews, though they now offer $40 a month. One of the strange results of this state of affairs is that a coasting vessel, chartered to load at Mendocino, Cal., was compelled to hire a tug boat to tow her from San Francisco to port of destination. Only a short time ago sailors were plentiful on the coast and wages were so low that the seamen's union made a strong effort to induce all sailors to join it, and, having succeeded, they turned their attention to securing better rates of wages.

An Episode.

One of a fishing party which went to Sooke Lake yesterday tumbled out of a boat into the water and lost so much time in drying himself before the camp fire that he was unable to make the city in time to take his best girl to the dance at Agricultural Hall, as promised. Verily, the way of the pioneer is hard.

The Teaser.

This steamer is nearly completed and awaits the arrival of her boiler, which has been made in Toronto and is now on its way here *via* the N. P. R., and expected to arrive this week. The name of the steamer is to be changed to something more euphonious. In three weeks at most she is expected to be on her old route.

From Nanaimo.

Mr. S. M. Robins writes that up to 1 a. m. this (Saturday) morning for the last 24 hours the searchers for the remaining bodies were unable to prosecute their work. He also contradicts the statements made by the Hamilton, Ont., *Times* as to the probable cause of the accident being the result of carelessness.

Divine Services.

The Bishop of Columbia preached on Sunday morning last at Somenos, and the afternoon of the same day held a confirmation at 1 preached at St. Peter's Church, Quamichan. There were large and interested congregations at both places.

Arrival of the Chester.

The City of Chester, Capt. Wallace, arrived yesterday morning at 10 o'clock after a tedious voyage of four days from San Francisco, due to adverse winds and heavy seas. She brought 36 passengers and the small amount of 63 tons of freight for this port, mostly fruit, which arrived too late for the holiday.

A Lesson to Victorians.

The people of the Royal City are making an effort to keep the public library and reading room open, which in the past proved to be a great convenience to its citizens as well as to strangers. In this respect the people of New Westminster excel the Victorians who have allowed their library to be closed up for want of support.

The Oban Bay.

The bark Oban Bay, with the iron pipes for the Nanaimo Water Works on board, from Middlesborough for Victoria, has put into Montevideo with cargo shifted. A survey was held and 1,100 tons of cargo discharged.

SKIPPED FROM KAMLOOPS.

He Folded his Tent and Silently Stole Away.

While unquestionably it is true that Kamloops is increasing in population, it is equally true that occasionally a citizen "skips out," and is heard of no more except through the vague uncertain channels of rumor. Viewing this fact from a numerical standpoint, Kamloopians regard these departures with little or no concern. Confident that it is the ultimate destiny of the town to overcome every obstacle, however embarrassing, the fact of an individual "sliding out" scarcely causes a ripple on their broad equanimity. This is a delightful condition of mind. It may lead to self sufficiency, and without doubt does induce conservatism; but being significant as it is of security of increasing wealth, and no unqualified disposition to vote the government ticket it is pardonable, and we sincerely hope that nothing will occur to alter or disarrange so felicitous an aspect. Under such circumstances the fact of a departure or so is hardly worth mentioning. Still it sometimes happens that a departure is invested with more than ordinary interest—(say about ten per cent)—and when such is the case justice to the departed one demands a brief retrospect of his career. Mr. A. J. Thoos, manager of the Arlington Minstrels, is the latest skipper from Kamloops. Mr. Thoos was not actuated to this sudden and unexpected disappearance from patriotic motives. His caution, equanimity and unqualified gall were impervious to such shocks as the divergence of opinion on the fishery question, and the government victory, by which Mr. Vernon became Commissioner of Lands and Works. These things to Mr. Thoos were extraneous, irrelevant and immaterial. His whole soul was bound up in money-getting, and when he was not shaving people with a razor he was shaving them at the poker table. In an evil moment he undertook the management of minstrels, a position he was about as well qualified to fill as a "Siwash." The troupe through its travels drew fair houses. This, however, was not enough for Mr. Thoos. He thought that the troupe was entitled to an ovation, and that the profits accruing should have been commensurate with his supposed unparalleled enterprise. In consequence, therefore, of his disappointment in this respect he ran his "jaw" at stage drivers and hotel keepers with a consistent conscientiousness, which, in this particular department of financiering, did him infinite credit. The tour ended, Mr. Thoos complained to his "stars" that he had no assets. The "stars" intimated that they would compromise the matter. They didn't want to be "hard on him." Mr. Thoos, however, was not in a compromising humor. He wouldn't pay ten cents on the dollar. He was impecunious right from the word go. Mr. Thoos' assets in cash and furniture when he left Kamloops were not far from four hundred dollars; his liabilities will reach fully that amount. Paying his debts to the extent of "busting himself" is a moral feature of which Mr. Thoos is wonderfully deficient. He is in fact a thoroughgoing rascal, and under the "starry banner," where "executions" from this locality are in vain, and where he can "cuss" Canadians to his heart's content, let us hope nothing worse will happen him than to fall into the hands of a vigilance committee. ANTI-SKEDADDLER.

Looking out for Trade.

Portland is not by any means allowing grass to grow on its streets. It is a bustling, energetic live business centre, whose influence and importance is felt all over the coast. Its business men are full of a go-a-head spirit, and to these men as much as to its situation has Portland attained to her present status. On more than one occasion we have had to refer to its Board of Trade and the energetic far-seeing gentleman who for many years past has occupied the position of its President—Mr. Donald Macleay, a name well known in commercial and shipping circles not only on this coast but also in all the leading commercial and trade centres of the world. Not only is Portland anxious to secure control of the mineral resources of Eastern Washington, Oregon and Idaho, but she is also reaching out her arms for greater commercial supremacy, and extending her admirable railway system. The Board of Trade takes cognizance of all these matters, for we observe that at a recent meeting President Macleay appointed a committee to examine into the matter of a proposed line of railway from Farmington to the Coeur d'Alene district, pronounced a rich mineral one. These and kindred matters are fit subjects for discussion by Boards of Trade, and Portland's capitalists are beginning to realize the vastness of the interests involved in the effort the web-foot metropolis, octopus like, is putting forth to enlarge her field for trade and commercial supremacy.

The Vancouver Coal Co.

We learn that the Vancouver Coal Co. has made arrangements with the government and private property owners on Gabriola Island, whereby they will at once begin to prospect for coal. Boring with a diamond drill will begin at once, and if successful a shaft will be sunk and the coal beds will be worked on that Island. This company, we are glad to note, instead of being cast down by the late accident, is putting forth more energy than ever, and is entering upon works that will afford employment to hundreds of miners. The coal field is known to extend to Gabriola Island, and it is to be hoped the V. C. C&I Company will be fortunate enough to strike the black diamonds at the first attempt.

An Interesting Event.

Mr. William Chudley, Secretary of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, celebrated Her Majesty's birthday by christening his son and heir. The interesting ceremony was performed in Christ Church Cathedral by His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia, who christened the child Albert Victor Henry Brown, Esq., acted as its godfather. A number of invited friends witnessed the event.

Surrey Council.

The Surrey Council voted $25 in aid of the Nanaimo sufferers and forwarded a letter of condolence, expressive of their profound sympathy, to Mayor Gibson The clerk was also instructed to prepare and forward an address to Her Majesty, congratulating her on her half-century's reign.

"C" Battery.

Application has been made to the Imperial government by the Dominion government for one hundred men of the British army reserve to form the nucleus of "C" battery, Victoria. This is done owing to the limited recruiting field in British Columbia and the guarantee of an efficient permanent corps there.

ISLAND MOUNTAIN.

A Very Favorable Report from Mr. Champion.

The report made to the government by Mr. James Champion, M. E., on the Island Mountain mine, is favorable, and arrangements will be completed at once with the government for the $20,000 guarantee. The report is dated May 11, 1887, and says:

In the general formation slate predominates, with belts of porphyry, granite and syenite interspersed. The general course of the stratifications of these mines is north 28 deg. east and south, 28 deg. west.

In absence of the company's books I find from the most reliable information obtainable that not less than $80,000 have been expended on the mine and machinery, to wit: $60,000 on machinery and $20,000 in developing the mine.

The present value of machinery delivered here is about $30,000; present value of developments is worth not less than $40,000, the mine being fully enhanced that much in value through the expenditure of the $20,000.

After a careful examination of the mine, I find that there is not less than 10,000 tons of ore in sight available for milling purposes.

The assay value of fourteen samples taken from different tunnels of the mine average $48.83 per ton, and three special samples taken from choice rock average $212.16 per ton, making the general average per ton $77.66.

The proper method of working the ore would be by the ordinary stamp mill process, the pulp being concentrated on the most approved concentrators, and the concentrates reduced by the chlorination process. The cost of mining and milling I estimate at $4.50 per ton. Cost of chlorinating concentrates will be about $15 per ton. The rock averaging about 33 per cent. of sulphurets will make the cost of reducing the ore to bullion about $9 45 per ton.

Capacity and character of company's machinery consists of one 60 horse power engine with three boilers and all the necessary machinery for operating the same amply sufficient for running 20 stamps, rock-breaker, concentrators, and pump to supply the mill with the necessary water for milling purposes. The crushing machinery consists of two batteries of five stamps each, all complete and in good condition. The stamps being 800 lbs. each will crush about 25 tons of ore per day (24 hours) through a 30 mesh screen, which I think is fine enough for this ore.

Estimated sum necessary to make the mine bullion producing:

Cost of removing mill and machinery from its present position and erecting it at the mines, $3,000. Cost of chlorination works with a capacity of 40 tons per day, about $20,000. Cost of steel for drills, picks, shovels, hammers, blacksmith's tools, etc., $4,000. Cost of proposed tramway with cars and rope, $3,000. Making a total of $30,000.

In conclusion, I have no hesitation in stating that after about $30,000 have been expended on the mine for the erection of machinery, chlorination works, etc., and the mine is managed intelligently, it will yield handsome dividends to its owners, and give a great impetus to the quartz mining industry of this province.

I would also state that I gave Mr. Craib, government assayer at this place, nine (9) duplicate samples of the above mentioned mines, and they agree with the assays already mentioned in my report.

Mr. Baker Vindicates Himself.

In Ottawa, on the 18th inst., when the Committee on Banking and Commerce were in session, an act to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company came up for discussion. Mr. Carlyle was present as one of the promoters of the act. Mr. E. Crow Baker said: As Mr. Carlyle is now present, I would like to ask him if there are any of this committee who hold imaginary policies for their votes. Last session, or two sessions ago, he told me when a bill regarding the mutual societies was before the committee that several members then got paid up policies in consideration of their votes. I denied the statement, and told him he was laboring under a mistake. In fact I think I told him it was an infernal lie. Would Mr. Carlyle say whether any members of the committee hold such paid up policies for their votes as regards this bill? The Chairman—This is not the same committee. Mr. Carlyle—Mr. Baker, you and I were their personal friends. Mr. Baker—You were no personal friend of mine. Mr. Carlyle—I did not mention any one. Mr. Baker—You mentioned the name of Hector Cameron. This little spat dropped and the bill was reported.

Another Insurance Co.

By reference to our advertising columns to-day it will be observed that the City of London Insurance Company of London, England, has decided upon opening agencies in this province as well as throughout the Northwest. Mr. G. W. Girdlestone as the general agent for this territory has been fortunate in securing active live agents for this excellent company. Mr. Crossdaile will represent the City of London in Victoria; Mr. R. G. Tatlaw in Vancouver, and H. V. Edmonds in New Westminster. The capital of the company is large, being $10,000,000, making it one of the strongest in the country. All losses will be adjusted in this country without reference to the home board or office, a matter insurers should take into consideration. We bespeak for this new candidate in the insurance line a share of public favors.

From Australia.

The Zealandia, which arrived in San Francisco a few days since, brought news to April 25th. Edward Hawkins, a prominent citizen of Queensland, was murdered in bed on the 17th, probably for robbery. His servants were arrested on suspicion.

The murders by the New Guinea natives are largely due to the outrages committed by the men who have been kidnapping them and carrying them off for laborers.

Eighty-five bodies were recovered from the Bulli colliery after the great explosion. It is supposed that the disaster was due to the firing of a blast in a heading where gas was present. The company was censured by the coroner's jury for disregarding colliery rules.

Book List—Just Received.

In Divers Tones, by Chas. G. Roberts	$1 00
The Mystery of God, by C. V. Plumm	1 00
The Story of the Earth and Man, Dawson	2 00
Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada with Maps, by Alfred R. C. Selwyn	2 50
Lampo's Poems	1 00
Gardening for Profit	2 50
Sun Hor—Cloth—Lew Wallace	60
Miracle in Stone, Lotus	2 00
The Problem of Human Life, Here and Hereafter	2 50
The Fair God, by Lew Wallace	1 15

R. C. STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.,
Next door to the Post Office.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Reports for the Year 1886 Submitted at the Annual Meeting.

A Satisfactory Year's Operations—Encouraging Prospects and Outlook for the Future.

A few days' since THE TIMES published a brief outline of the annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In that synopsis the gross earnings were given as well as the land still unsold held by the company. Reference was made to the fact that the government had been paid back the advances made and that the company had closed accounts with the Dominion on this head. Concerning the work in this provice the report states that on the 10th of November last, a further agreement was entered into which provided for the acceptance by the government of the work executed by the company as fulfilling the conditions of the contract, and for the transfer to, and the acceptance by the company, of the portions of the road constructed by the government, subject, however, to the adjustment of certain deficiencies in the government section in British Columbia.

The expenditure at Vancouver for the past year on streets, buildings, etc., amounted to $173,174.38 and the receipts from sale of lots $156,534.28.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION

of the company on the 31st of last December was shown by the balance sheet submitted, of which the following is a summary:

ASSETS.

Cost of railway including acquired and branch lines, and lines built by Dominion Government	$184,454,222
Equipment	10,630,959
Cash in hands of Government for a guaranteed dividend	11,802,490
Accounts receivable, supplies, cash in hand and advances, etc	8,483,477
Balance due on land sold	1,229,589
	$196,485,795
Fourteen millions, nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand, seven hundred and eighteen acres land	29,919,490
Total assets	$226,405,284

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$ 65,000,000
Funded debt	44,258,919
Accounts payable	4,314,406
Land grant bonds outstanding	3,527,000
Total	$117,099,325
Total assets	$226,405,284
Total liabilities	117,099,325
Nominal surplus of assets over liabilities	$109,305,716

The fixed liabilities of the company amount to $69,484,019 on capital liability account to which has been added the ordinary share liability of $65,000,000, making a total of $134,484,019.

The annual fixed charges amount to $3,492,500. To represent the capital liability the company has a well equiped railway system of 4,651 miles; a thoroughly efficient telegraph system and nearly 15,000,000 acres of land, subject to a land grant bond of $8,527,000.

It appears that the trans-Pacific fleet is but a temporary one, till one specially adapted to the trade is built. A subsidy from the Imperial Government is still hoped for. The establishment of a first-class line of mail and passenger steamers between Canada and the United Kingdom is under consideration. Such a line would be most important as supplementing the Pacific service contemplated by the company.

The report states that the completion of the line to British Columbia has given a decided impetus to the growth of this province.

The earnings for the year 1886 show a large increase over those of the two previous years; the total being $10,081,803.50.

The working expenses and the gross earnings as compared with other lines is favorable to the Canadian Pacific.

The line from Port Moody to Vancouver, but for litigation, would have been completed long ago.

The line from Toronto to Montreal is to be relaid with steel rails, weighing 75 pounds to the yard, about the heaviest and most durable used.

The report deals in detail with the several leased lines by the company as well as the connecting ones. It is believed that by next meeting the company's trains will be running direct from Halifax to Vancouver on its own system.

For the year 1886 the freight carried was as follows:

Flour, 1,000,044 barrels; grain, 10,960,582 bushels; live stock, 244,357 head; lumber, 327,700,432 feet; firewood, 75,625 cords; manufactured goods, 476,038 tons; other articles, 498,940 tons.

The earnings on freight traffic account was 1.10c. per ton, and for passengers 2.10c. mile.

On construction and improvement account for the year 1886, the following sums were expended: Acquired lines to Calendar, $226,542.44; Calendar to Port Arthur, $1,783,452.48; Port Arthur to Winnipeg, $2,134,269.54; Winnipeg to Canmore, $120,746 42; Canmore to the Coast, $3,606,135.12. A total of $6,281,-967.45.

The equipment on the 31st of last December was as follows: Locomotives, 372; first and second class cars, baggage and colonists sleepers, 304; sleepers and dining cars 47; parlor, official and paymaster cars, 27; freight and cattle cars, all kinds, 8,253; conductors vans, 178; boarding, tool and auxiliary cars, 71, and the steamers Alberta and Athabasca.

The total mileage of the main line is 2905 3. The other lines owned are known as the Eastern Division, 483.8; the Western Division, 433.1., the Westminster line 85; the Ontario and Quebec section, (leased lines) 820.8. A total operated by the company of 4,651.5 miles.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it.

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Discusses British Columbia Affairs—Senator McInnes' Motion.

Hon. Senator McInnes in the Senate, on the 17th, moved that an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a full return of all Chinese entering and leaving Canadian ports, the number entering and leaving each port, and for each month since the passage of the Chinese Immigration Restriction Act in July, 1885, up to the 1st January, 1887. He said he would, with the permission of the House, add the following clause to his motion; also that the amount of revenue derived from the Chinese immigration and the cost of enforcing the act between the aforesaid dates be included. He understood that a bill had been introduced into the House of Commons to amend the present Act, and his object in moving for returns relative to the number of Chinese that had come into the country and of the amount of revenue that had been derived from their immigration, and of the cost of operating the Act, was that they should be in possession of that information before the bill came up for consideration. With such information they could deal more intelligently with the measure of legislation.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald asked the honorable gentleman from New Westminster to accept a further amendment to his motion by adding the following clause, "also all documentary evidence of fraud by Chinese men." After some discussion this was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. McInnes enquired: Why did the government use only one-third of the iron piles which were imported from England over two years ago for the purpose of constructing a wharf at Port Moody, B. C., and which was to be equal in size to the existing wooden one? 2nd, What disposition does the government intend making of the unused iron piles now lying on the Port Moody wharf? 3rd, What was the amount paid by the government for the said imported iron piles and cost of transportation?

Hon. Mr. Abbott—In answer to the first portion of the question, I may say that it was found from the change of circumstances, that the erection of the wharf now renewed would be ample for the business of Port Moody. In answer to the second question, I would say that it is not yet determined what disposition the government will make of the remaining piles, but that they will be placed where they will be most serviceable for the traffic. As to the third question these piles were purchased and delivered at Port Moody, and the total price was $28,-666.

Hon. Mr. McInnes said what he complained of was that according to the terms of the union and according to the contract entered into between the government and the Canadian Pacific Railway company Port Moody was declared the statutory terminus, the wharf was to be built there, a permanent wharf of 1,-500 feet in length. The second part of the reply was not satisfactory since the Canadian Pacific Railway, without leave or license from the government, had taken possession of those piles and had actually removed the greater portion of them down to Vancouver to build a wharf there. Why should the government allow the Canadian Pacific railway or any other corporation to violate their solemn promises? Some exception had been taken to his remarks of yesterday in reference to the Canadian Pacific railway. He challenged contradiction. Not only did the Canadian Pacific Railway take the iron piles, but they had extended their road down there although they had no legal right to do it, simply because they obtained a grant to 6,000 acres of land from the local government, and they were now asking for a line to legalize their extension. The motion was allowed to pass.

FROM ALASKA.

Arrival of the Olympian—Northern News.

The Olympian arrived at Port Townsend at 4 p. m. on Wednesday, 66 hours from Sitka.

United States Marshal Barton Atkins was on board, with one H. A. Williams in charge, convicted of an attempt to rob and murder, was sentenced to three years in jail.

The United States war ship Pinta is at Chilcoot, looking out for the interests of the miners going into the Yukon country. There is no trouble among the Indians.

John McCafferty, ex-Collector of Customs, was arraigned before the court at Sitka on May 13th, charged with an assault on E. Chamberlain with a pistol. J. G. Brady and A. K. Delaney defended the prisoner, and brought in a plea of insanity. Many witnesses were produced to prove that the prisoner was insane, and the jury, after being out some fourteen hours, brought in a verdict of not guilty on account of insanity.

Several white men in Sitka have been sentenced to jail for unlawful cohabitation with Russian and Indian women. Judge Dawson is determined to break up this, the worst vice in Alaska.

At Juneau, water lots are at a premium, and every night some attempt is made to seize property which others claim.

THE MINERS' MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—In your last week's issue you had a report of the miners' meeting, and as some of your statements are entirely incorrect, I wish you to publish the following.

I said: "Men set a bad example to Chinamen, as they would quite frequently leave their places and go into parts of the mine regardless of what may be standing there unknown to them, and that I checked some of them almost every week."

Not as THE TIMES states: Men would leave their places and walk into bad air; and that I checked them every day for it. It is a standing rule in No. 5 pit not to allow the men to go through the mine except they are accompanied by some party in charge. As for walking in bad air, I don't suppose any man, "no matter how experienced," could find foul air in No. 5. I have not the least hesitation in saying that this mine will stand a thorough inspection at all time, as neither pains nor expense is considered in carrying pure air all over the mine. Yours, etc.,

A. J. McMURTRIE.

Wellington, May 24th.

—Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Prices and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. Intelligence.

A PARIS HOLOCAUST.

Fire in the Theatre Comique—Recovering the Bodies.

The New Canadian Tariff to be Protested Against.

A TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

PARIS, May 26.—The Opera Comique was totally destroyed by fire last evening. The fire broke out during the first act of Mignon, and the stage was instantly engulfed in flames. The bodies of ballet dancers who lost their lives are lying in heaps in the ruins of the theatre. The firemen say many bodies are lying in the upper galleries. The number of persons killed greatly exceeds previous estimates. An excited crowd surrounds the ruins, which are guarded by a military cordon.

PARIS, May 26.—Twenty bodies in a terribly mutilated condition have been recovered from the ruins of the Opera Comique. The remains are principally those of ballet girls, choristers and machinists.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

Twenty more bodies were recovered this afternoon from the ruins of the Theatre Comique. The search still continues. The remains of three men and two women were found in the stage box, where the victims had taken refuge from the flames. It has been ascertained that many of the bodies are buried in the upper galleries, where escape was exceedingly difficult. The government propose to close several Paris theatres, because of their deficiency in exits. Late this afternoon the bodies of 18 ladies, and in full dress, were found lying together at the bottom of the staircase leading from the second storey. These bodies, all had escorts to the theatre, but no remains of men were found. Near where the women were burned to death the walls began falling this morning and the search for more bodies had to be abandoned for the day. The library attached to the theatre was entirely destroyed, with all its contents, including many valuable scenes. Six thousand costumes were burned in the wardrobe.

CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 25.—Ferry and Bryan De Meane with the leave of the right of the Deputies visited President Greavy to-day in relation to the recalling of M. Flouquet to form a cabinet. They declared the creation of a Flouquet ministry would injure the foreign relations of France. Flouquet still continues his negotiations with the opportunists, who persist in their opposition to the retension of Boulanger in the cabinet. Rouvier especially refuses to accept the portfolio of Minister of Finance if Boulanger is retained and if he persists in his refusal it may lead to Flouquet's abandoning the task of forming a ministry.

FLOUQUET REFUSES.

Flouquet has refused to form a ministry. It is now proposed to declare a government with General Saussier as Minister of War.

THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, May 25.—The Reichstag to-day referred the sugar bill to a committee and adjourned till June for the Whitsun holidays.

FROM VIENNA.

VIENNA, May 26.—The Empress of Austria will become the patroness of the Home for British governesses which will be founded in honor of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Monsignor Galamberti, Papal Nuncio here, says that the reconciliation between the Vatican and the Italian government is only a matter of time. King Humbert, the Queen, Prime Minister, deputies and many leading Italian statesman, are in favor of it.

AN EARL DEAD.

LONDON, May 26.—Gladstone has started for his home at Hawarden to spend the Whitsun holiday.

William Brabazon, Earl of Meath and Baron Brabazon of Ardee, died to-day in his 84th year.

NEW CARDINALS AND BISHOPS.

ROME, May 26.—At the Papal consistory held yesterday Monsignor Pallette and Father Basina were made Cardinals. Ten Bishops were preconized in France, and one in Mexico. The Pope has proclaimed the new Catholic hierarchy of Australasia, making the Bishops of Adelaide, Brisbane and Wellington metropolitans.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION PLOT.

BUCHAREST, May 26.—A plot to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey was discovered on Thursday. Extraordinary precautions were made to conceal the discovery from the public. The effect on the Sultan is visible in the terror he exhibits. He made his usual weekly visit to the mosque hurriedly, instead of with the usual pompous parade.

KICKING AGAINST THE TARIFF.

LONDON, May 26.—The various British Chambers of Commerce and other associations propose to issue a protest against the import duties on iron and steel imposed by the Canadian government.

A CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.—It is reported that the Sultan has dismissed a number of officials holding high positions in the palace, who were discovered to be in a conspiracy to overthrow him.

OIL CONDUITS DESTROYED.

ODESSA, May 26.—The Nobles and Rothschild petroleum conduits, near Batoum, have been destroyed with dynamite. The outrage is supposed to be the result of trade jealousy.

BISMARCK PROSTRATED.

BERLIN, May 26.—Prince Bismarck has for several days been suffering from muscular rheumatism. His physicians have advised him to take complete rest.

THE DIET CLOSES.

PESTH, May 26th.—The Hungarian diet closed to-day.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK.

LONDON, May 26.—Count Herbert Bismarck has left London for Berlin.

Hymeneal.

At the residence of Mrs. J. J. Randolph, Meares street, at 8 o'clock last night, the nuptials of Mr. John Nell, of Portland, Or., and Miss Jane Louise Hanley, of this city, were solemnized, the Rev. Bishop Cridge performing the sacred ceremony. The wedding was a quiet affair, only intimate friends of the contracting parties being in attendance, who had a jolly good time however. The happy couple left for their future home in Portland by the morning's steamer carrying with them the warmest wishes of a large circle of friends.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 27, 1887

A MISTAKEN MISSION.

His best friends, and those most sincere in their sympathy for the cause of Ireland, were unanimous in the opinion that a serious blunder was certain to be perpetrated by Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M. P., editor *United Ireland*, in visiting Canada for the purpose of ventilating alleged grievances against Lord LANSDOWNE, in connection with evictions from His Lordship's estate in Ireland. The people of Canada, whilst sympathizing with Ireland in her efforts for Home Rule, are not at all anxious to raise a quarrel with the Governor-General and his management of his estates abroad. Those in a position to know how he treats his tenants, assert that Lord LANSDOWNE'S policy ever has been one of fairness and consideration for the wants and necessities of his tenants. Should the reverse, however be the fact—if he had been like any ordinary landlord in Canada, or the States—one determined to stand by the stated rights of property—it would have been imprudent for Mr. O'BRIEN, or anybody else, to have attempted to make Canadians a party to a dispute which is none of our concern, and which may be well left to the ordeals of the country in which it has arisen for settlement. But Mr. O'BRIEN, contrary to the wishes of His Grace Archbishop LYNCH, of Toronto,—than whom there is not a better judge of Canadian sentiment living—who over a month ago advised him in the most earnest terms not to come to Canada, on a matter which is entirely foreign to our interests and our feelings. But he has persevered in coming, with a wrong-headiness that has recoiled upon himself, and to some extent upon the cause that he espouses. The people of Canada have nothing but good to say and to think concerning the Governor-General. They do not believe that in any relation of life he is or is at all likely to be anything else than an excellent man, and that it is an impertinence, an indecency, to attempt to depict him in colors which are at variance with his nature and his history. As a matter of fact the people in Canada are not with Mr. O'BRIEN in his attitude, and would be very grateful to him if he would depart from their coasts without troubling them any more with affairs which do not in any way concern them, and in which they are determined not to meddle.

Whilst adhering to the foregoing as our belief and the opinion that Mr. O'BRIEN'S action in coming was an indiscreet one, we cannot for a moment justify the ruffianly treatment accorded him in Toronto, Kingston and Hamilton. A disturbance was looked for in Toronto. The Governor General was there on a visit as the guest of the province of Ontario and the city of Toronto. In that city there is a large element claiming to be super-loyal and extreme in their view on Protestantism—an element at times extremely boisterous and difficult to control. This element led the van in the disturbance which disgraced Toronto, and which is universally condemned by the Eastern press irrespective of party. It has hitherto been the boast of Canadians that the safety and the liberty of the person, as well as freedom of speech, and other freedoms, are guaranteed in the Dominion to a greater degree than in any other country. O'BRIEN, then, should not have been molested nor interferred with. Toronto feels that she has been scandalized by the conduct of her rowdies. The press is loud in its condemnation of the men who brought such odium on the fair name of the Queen City. The day following the dastardly occurrence the *Globe* said: "The brutal unprovoked assault on O'BRIEN yesterday may have serious results. Intolerancy has arisen to a high pitch when cheering is answered by a bludgeons and stone throwing. If such a method of retort be not visited by the severest penalty that can be legally imposed this town may see Belfast rioting before long and suffer losses. There might be slight excuse for lenient treatment of men resenting jeers at the name of the Queen, but no ground of mercy to the ruffians who kick down citizens for cheering any man's name. The *Globe* gives great credit to the Roman Catholics, who are a strong body in Toronto, for their coolness and courage under such trying circumstances; their consideration for LORD LANSDOWNE and respect for public opinion. They stood up for free speech with the Governor-General, and it is a foul shame that the refusal of that just right by one crowd of hoodlums should be followed by violence from another. Equally strong is the *Mail* in its demand for bringing to justice the parties guilty of "mobbing O'BRIEN and his friends in the streets, which was a barbarous and a disgraceful act. Nothing should be left undone to bring the blackguards concerned to the bar of justice."

Already we have referred to Kingston, stating that she was acting true to her past record and perfectly consistent with her behaviour to Lord ELGIN, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and his party. O'BRIEN there had to flee for his life. Contrary to general belief Hamilton even carried the outrages to a further extent than did even Toronto or Kingston. The treatment accorded O'BRIEN on his arrival from the Suspension Bridge was such a one as led many to suppose that the end to these riotous proceedings had been reached. Everything went on smoothly until the evening meeting was about finished. It then became evident that the super loyal ultra-Protestant element was about to repeat the dastardly work it had already accomplished in the neighboring city of Toronto and in Kingston. O'BRIEN and a few friends were induced to leave by a side entrance for the Royal Hotel, on McNab street, in a cab. The infuriated mob recognized the party, and notwithstanding the efforts made to drive the horses at a furious rate, they did not reach their destination a moment too soon. The hissing, yelling crowd followed the hack at a break-neck pace. Instead of using cobble stones and brick the Hamiltonians resorted to shooting-irons. The first to receive a wound was the driver of the hack, JOHN NELSON, who dropped the reins with the exclamation that he was shot. Shooting now became general, and one bullet came so dangerously near O'BRIEN'S head that he felt its whiz as it passed his head, entering an opposite shop window and smashing it to atoms. Not until O'BRIEN had entered his hotel, and a shower of ripe eggs had been tossed at him, did the crowd disperse, and then only after Chief MCKINNON and the police had interfered. The whole affair was extremely disgraceful, even eclipsing Toronto and Kingston in the intensity of its fury and demand for human gore.

Mr. O'BRIEN has wisely decided to hold no more meetings in Western Ontario for the present. He returns to Montreal, where he will feel safe and rusticate in the hope of recruiting his shattered health. He will then return to Ireland, where he will for all time to come be regarded as a veritable hero—a martyr for his country's cause.

THE date for receiving reports on private bills is extended to June 24.

THE names of Orton, Capt. Moore, Strange, Hardisty and some outsiders are mentioned in connection with Northwest Senatorships.

THE eastern journals are unanimous in the assertion that the vacant senatorship in this province is to be given to Mr. Barnard.

So soon as the duty of 50c. per ton on anthracite coal was abolished, the price of that commodity in the east fell 50c.

THE Ottawa Government has no information of the honor of knighthood to be conferred upon anybody in Canada in connection with the Queen's jubilee.

THE Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne were present at the opening of the Liverpool exhibition. They inspected the Canadian section, expressed their approbation of the Canadian agricultural and mineral exhibits and their continued interest in the progress of Canada.

MR. Costigan's continued absence from the House gives color to the report that the rupture betwen him and the Government is complete. Having served his turn Sir John Macdonald now throws him overboard in order that he may be free to make new combinations and new arrangements.

DURING the nine months ending 31st March last, according to an official return brought down to-day, the exports of animals and their products amounted to $19,587,089. The main items were: Horses, $1,119,131; cattle, $4,193,064; sheep, $1,580,169; cheese, $5,819,764; eggs, $1,411,890; furs, $1,528,198, and butter, $910,901. The value of grain exported during the same period was $14,576,766.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S manner and conduct in the House of Commons indicate that he is anxious to get his tariff resolutions and his estimates through as quickly as possible so that he may get back to London. He takes very little interest in the discussion of general issues, and is willing to make almost any concession to gain time.

THE duty collected last year on oranges entering the Dominion, amounted to $70,388. The Hon. David Mills urged that this tax be repealed, on the ground that oranges were an article of food. Sir Charles admitted the force of Mr. Mills' argument, but said he could not afford to lose the revenue on what was still, to a large extent, a luxury.

A STATEMENT laid before parliament shows the quantity and value of tea imported from China and Japan to British Columbia ports from the 1st July, 1885, to the 1st April 1887. There was entered for home consumption from China and Japan 469,091 lbs at a cost of $108,116, entered in transit from Japan 8,684,134, at a cost of $3,039,446, or in all 9,153,155 lbs cos ing $3,147,562.

ALREADY several companies have given notice of incorporating for the starting up of new iron mining and smelting enterprises. An immense amount of capital is to be thrown into northwestern Ontario to develop the minerals of that new section and putting finances into operation. In central Ontario great activity in the iron producing districts prevails. Whilst all this is going on in the East what is being done with British Columbia's mountains of iron ore? In order to fully protect the iron industry the following proposition has been agreed upon between Sir CHARLES TUPPER and the delegation who waited upon him in the interest at that industry: That puddle bar should be $7 per ton instead of $9; steel slabs $8 and steel sheets $13 instead of 30 per cent, and sheet iron and flat bars $12 instead of $10. If puddled bar be left as it is, $9, then the duty on sheet iron should be higher than $10 as proposed, and the duty on steel sheets, hoops, bars and stuffs, $15 instead of $10.

I. A. B. C. Missionary.

The Rev. Mr. Brick, Missionary in the Peace River district in this province, is at present in Ottawa endeavoring to get the establishment of a grist mill and industrial school in his field of labor. Mr. Brick has interviewed the head of the Department of Indian Affairs and has undertaken to raise $2500 if the government will grant a sufficient sum to complete the work. The rev. gentleman says there is a band of 800 Indians in the Peace River district, who have never been assisted by the government. When game is scarce he has seen hundreds of them die of starvation. During the five years he has been among them he has taught them to follow agricultural pursuits, and now all carry on farming on a small scale. There is no mill within 400 miles, and it costs $16 to transport a barrel of floor from the eastern cities to that place. Mr. Brick has raised $1,100 towards the sum required.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Excursion to Shawnigan a Big Success.

The Blue Ribbon Picnic, Races, Games, &c.

The sixty-eighth anniversary of the Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated by our citizens in a variety of ways, among which private excursions and picnics were not the least enjoyable. The event of the day, however, was

THE ODDFELLOWS' PICNIC

to Shawnigan Lake, in aid of the Jubilee Hospital fund. The weather was most auspicious in every way—clear and cloudless skies, a warm sun, and cool and refreshing breezes conspiring to produce perfect "Queen's weather," and guaranteeing the complete success of the first large excursion to the new resort at Shawnigan Lake. The trains started on time, the first, second and third having between two and three hundred people on board, and the last one, which left Russell's station at 2 p. m., carrying only a few pleasure-seekers. The trains were made up of first-class coaches and platform cars, specially improvised for the occasion into comfortable passenger cars, having roofs of sail-cloth and open at the sides. The

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE COMPANY

were complete in every respect, and the eight hundred or a thousand people were transported to the lake and back again without apparently taxing the facilities of the company in the least. The President, Mr. R. Dunsmuir, was at the depot superintending the despatch of trains, and manifested a lively interest in the safety and comfort of his numerous guests. In this he was ably assisted by the officials of the road.

AT SHAWNIGAN LAKE.

Many of the excursionists on arriving at Shawnigan Lake formed themselves into small parties, and selecting a retired spot on the shore of the romantic water enjoyed themselves in a quiet and undemonstrative way. All the boats, about twenty or more, were secured by the first comers, most of whom were piscatorially inclined, and the true fisherman's reward—a good day's sport—recompensed their efforts with the fly. A number returned in the afternoon with catches of from ten to twenty beautiful trout, averaging a pound in weight, while one boat is reported to have taken a hundred or more.

THE MORTON HOUSE

was the headquarters, and from this a fine view was obtained of the aquatic sports. The hotel of which our friend Mr. Charles Morton is the proprietor, is rapidly being transformed into a commodious building, by the addition of a second story and a wing. The new addition is almost completed, being now roofed in and enclosed. The main building is 34x54 feet, two stories, with a wing 30x30 feet, and will contain twenty bedrooms. Close to the hotel and facing the lake a magnificent

DANCING PAVILION

has been erected. The dancing space is 40x80 feet, exclusive of side seats and musicians platform at the end. The pavilion is roofed and open at sides, and is undoubtedly the best structure of the kind in the province. A floating boat-house, having ample capacity, has also been provided. The work of improvement is still going on in other places. The grounds are being cleaned up, and will be laid off and ornamented as fast as time and the character of the work will permit. During the day the dining room was liberally patronized, and a capital dinner was served for "four bits."

THE RACES.

About two p. m. the boat races commenced. The first was a four-oared race between crews from the three city lodges of Odd Fellows for a prize of $25. This was the best race of the day. The crews were:

Victoria Lodge, No. 1—D G McKay, J Flewin, C Ragazzoni, W. Holmes and G W Clinton, coxswain.

Columbia Lodge, No. 2—J Sears, Fred Norris, R Hall, J Davies and E Page, coxswain.

Dominion Lodge, No. 4—W Walker, W Scott, R Sherbourn, W White and T Bamford, coxswain.

The distance was three miles with a turn, rather long, we believe, for non-professionals. No. 2 took the lead at the start, and drew ahead of No. 4 a few boat lengths in the first five hundred yards, No. 1 being almost abreast of No. 4. This position was maintained throughout, the distance varying at different stages of the race and No. 1 gradually falling to the rear. When within three hundred yards of the winning point, No. 2 was two lengths ahead of No. 4, No. 1 being fully a quarter of a mile behind. Both of the winning boats steered badly, owing to the reflection of the sun and the consequent difficulty of seeing the flags at the end of the course. No. 2 crossed the line about a boat's length ahead, but out of their water, as was also No. 4. The judges afterwards awarded first place to No. 4, on the ground that they had been forced out of their course by the winning boat and had thereby lost the race. On appeal to the referee, Mr. McLean reversed the decision and awarded the prize to No. 2.

SINGLE SCULL RACE.

In the single scull race there were two competitors—W. Payne and Hugh McKay. The race was a close one, and at the finish, Payne, imagining he had the lead, eased up, but McKay passed the flags first and was awarded first money. Payne disputed the award, but afterwards the matter was amicably settled by an equal division of the prize money.

FOUR-OARED RACE.

The contestants in this race were:

Cotsford's crew—W. Cotsford, W. Copeland, E. Shields, T. Pamphlet and D. Bawls, coxswain.

Millington's Crew—J. Millington, W. Veach, J. Stewart, S. Semple and W. Belanger coxswain.

Widenson's Crew—F. Widenson, W. Carmichael, G. Watson, A. Cameron and A. Christenson coxswain.

The race was pretty closely contested, and resulted as follows: 1st, Cotsford's; 2d, Millington's; 3d, Widenson's.

PUNT RACE.

The punt race was over a short course. There were three boats, which won in the following order: H. McKay first, W. Paine second, and R. Sherbourne third.

SWIMMING.

The course for the swimming match was from a point opposite the boat house to a point opposite the greasy pole—about one hundred and fifty yards. J. D. Vandersluis took first place easily, and W. Wilson second.

THE GREASY POLE.

Walking the greasy pole concluded the sports. W. Wilson captured the flag after the first attempt, and an additional prize being offered the same young gentleman repeated the operation.

THE JUDGES.

Mr. C. Hayward acted as starter, Mr. John Braden as judge and Mr. Alex. McLean as referee.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The first train at 3.30 for the city carried several hundred people, and the second a still larger number. The last train arrived between 9 and 10. All parties seemed well pleased with the day's outing, and nothing occurred to mar in the slightest degree the happiness of the party.

THE COMMITTEE

of Odd Fellows having charge of the arrangements are entitled to praise for the manner in which they conducted the affair. The committee was composed of members of the three lodges as follows:

Victoria Lodge—C Hayward, chairman, W H Flewin, W Holmes, F W Davey, C Ragazzoni, W H Huxtable.

Dominion Lodge—A G McCandless, F Sherbourne, T Bamford, W Walker, E Cameron, J E Phillips.

Columbia Lodge—A Henderson, P Dempster, M Young, W J Pendray, Jos Davies and Richard Jones, honorary secretary.

DANCING.

During the day the dancing pavilion was thronged with dancers. The floor was under the efficient management of Mr. A. G. McCandless, and excellent music was supplied by the Queen City Band.

THE BLUE RIBBON PICNIC.

The picnic at the Agricultural Grounds, given by the above society, was not largely attended during the day. The attendance improved at night, and the dancers enjoyed themselves till after midnight, tripping it to the Blue Ribbon Band's music. The following is a list of games and winners:

One mile walking match—1st, E. Shade, V. A. C.; 2nd, W. Rook.

Horizontal bar performance—F. Gouge, W. Workman and J. Weiler.

Boys' race—J. Berryman, 1st; T. George, 2nd.

Girls' race—Miss Gertie King, 1st; Victoria Shaw, 2nd.

Match race—Miss Barnswell, 1st; Miss Shaw, 2nd.

Naval race—F. Wright, H. M. S. Triumph, 1st, P. Penning, 2nd.

Three-legged race—John Stark and G. Felk, 1st; Haggert and Crawford, 2nd.

Half-mile race—R. Fawcett, 1st; E. Blackman, 2nd.

Three-legged race—W. Smith and W. Heathorn, 1st.

Slack wire performance—Mr. Joseph Weiler.

Acrobatic exercises—Messrs. F. Gouge and Wm. Workman.

Hop, step and jump—H. Budge, 1st; W Duck, 2nd.

THE RACES.

At the Victoria Driving Park a large crowd, among which were noticeable a liberal sprinkling of the fair sex, assembled in the afternoon, notwithstanding the other attractions in various portions of the city and out of it. The weather was everything that could be desired, the track in fine condition, and with the number of entries, and the people on the ground, it follows that there was considerable sport. The first attraction was the

COLT RACE,

for which there were five entries, as follows: Geo. Elrick's "Ben," Geo. Bushbury's "Mustang Jarry," P. W. Eick's "Billy the Kid," J. Lascelle's "Molly," Geo. Rudge's "Skeleton," and Wm. McNiffe's "Maggie." The race was a half-mile dash, and was closely contested by the two leading horses—Lascelle's and Elrick's. Lascelle's captured first money and Elrick's second.

THE THREE MINUTE RACE

was the event of the day. The entries were: "Dart," T. Shaw; "J. I. C.," Geo. Rudge; "Simpson," Frank Davis; "Longfellow," Joe. Miller. The first heat was won by "J. I. C." with "Dart" second. The second and third heats Dart lead "J. I. C." under the wire, winning first place. The contest was a close one.

FREE FOR ALL.

In this race the entries were: J. E. G., Pen Briggs; "Fanny Irving," W. S. Dickson; "Ben and Five," Geo. Rudge; "Larry O'Neil," Sam Caton. "Ben and Five" won first heat, "Fanny Irving" taking second place and "J. E. G." third. In the second heat, "Fanny Irving" took first place and "Ben and Five" second. The third heat was a repetition of the second, only that "J. E. G." did not show up.

During the progress of the sports, Haynes' band provided excellent music between the acts, and when the curtain went down and the boys started for the city they were all well satisfied with the day's proceedings.

AT GOLDSTREAM.

The members of the Olympic Club and their guests, about sixty young ladies and gentlemen in all, went to Goldstream in the bus Young America, drawn by five horses, and had a gala picnic. On arriving back in the city at night, the entire party adjourned to the commodious private boarding house of Mrs. Wm. Tierney, Cormorant street, and indulged in dancing for several hours.

ROYAL SALUTE.

A detachment of No. 3 Battery R. C. Garrison Artillery, under command of Capt. Nicholles, fired a royal salute of twenty-one guns, in front of the government buildings, at noon. Three field guns were brought from the armory for the purpose.

CRICKET.

The only attraction at Beacon Hill was a cricket match between the fleet and civilians, in which the former were badly worsted. The latter scored a win in one innings and 58 runs to spare. Several large individual scores were made.

GUN PRACTICE.

A detachment of No. 4 Battery, R. C. G. A., commanded by Capt. Smallfield, engaged in shot and shell practice at Finlayson's Point Battery. Thirty rounds were fired, and the manner in which the big guns were handled by the men indicates considerable proficiency in this branch of the "art of war."

NOTES.

The proceeds of the Odd Fellows' picnic will get the Jubilee Hospital fund from $250 to $300.

The Arm, though deprived for once of boat-racing on Her Majesty's birthday, nevertheless was dotted with boats and picnic parties. Every available boat in the city was called into use. The usual fun of pulling through the Gorge against the current, with spectators on the bridge laughing, was indulged in.

A *fracas* occurred on the race track wherein nature's weapons were used in a lively manner.

So far, only one accident, and that not of a very serious nature, has been reported. This is something unusual where so many people were indulging in amusements which not infrequently lead to mishaps.

Flags were flying from every flag-staff in the city and among the scores of Union Jacks floating in the breeze, several flags bearing the Stars and Stripes added gaiety to the scene.

THE FLEET.

H. M. ships in Esquimalt harbor were gaily decorated in honor of the occasion. A line of varied-colored streamers were flying from stem to stern on each vessel, presenting to the view a charming sight. At noon the flagship Triumph, the Constance and the Caroline each fired a royal solute of twenty-one guns.

Opium Smugglers.

The opium smugglers have resorted to a new method of evading the customs laws. Large quantities of the drug are believed to be taken to Southern California ports in lumber and coal vessels from Victoria.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Jubilee Exhibitions and Festivies —Lace Coming into Fashion.

Windfall to the Salvation Army —A Fee of $35,000.

MANCHESTER'S JUBILEE EXHIBITION.

NOTTINGHAM, May 4.—This year is evidently to be memorable for its Jubilee Exhibitions. London with its "Yankeenes," Newcastle with its mining, engineering, and industrial display, Liverpool with its show of arts of peace and war, Saltaire with its paintings and trade productions, and Manchester with its National Exhibition of arts, science and industry, all challenge the attention of amusement-seekers. Of these, the greatest in many respects is Manchester. It is a veritable treasure house of art. The value of the pictures—and these are exclusively the product of the Victoria era—is put at over two million sterling. It is, too, a monumental example of mechanical achievement and industrial skill. The mechanical section is the finest of the kind ever witnessed. In extent alone it is wonderful, for it covers no less than 135,000 feet, against a total of only 87,000 feet devoted to this purpose at the three great exhibitions last year of London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh. The superiority is not one alone of floor space. The magnitude, beauty, power, variety, and the ingenuity of the machinery shown is no less striking. But the attractions of the Manchester Exhibition do not end with a unique display of the artistic and industrial treasures of the day. Recreation has formed a part of the schemer and such provision has been made in this respect as would suffice to draw enormous crowds, even if its solid merits by any possibility failed to draw. The Exhibition was opened yesterday with great pomp by the Prince and Princess of Wales in favorable weather. The illuminations at night were on a most elaborate scale, costing together with the decorations no less a sum than $60,000.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

On the evening of Coronation Day fireworks display on a large scale will be held in the principal London parks and Primrose Hill. It is now considered probable at the war office that at the great review to be held at Aldershot the number of troops of all arms of the regular and auxiliary forces will reach the large total of 75,000. The Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex proposes to illuminate the whole country with beacon fires as a jubilee commemoration. He has had resource to ancient charts showing the different heights selected as beacon hills which were to arouse the whole nation to arms when the "Invincible Armada" reached our coasts. The maps of the period are now very scarce, and from these the Lord-Lieutenant is now drafting the proposed display.

A GREAT SINGER'S RETINUE.

Great singers travel with nearly as large a suite as royal personages now-a-days. Masini, the tenor, who has just left Milan for Buenos Ayres, where he has an engagement, takes with him his private physician, his secretary, and two *valets de chambre*, to say nothing of the courier who has been dispatched in advance to make arrangements for the accommodation of the illustrious traveler and his retinue. The tenor can well afford the state which he affects. He is to sing fifty times in all, and he is to receive £30,000 for his services. This is at the rate of something like a quarter of a million a year; but a tenor cannot sing every day, and as a matter of fact the performances are to be spread over a period of five months. But even £6,000 a month is not bad pay as the times go.

MOONLIGHTING

is steadily on the decline in Ireland—so we hear by letter from some of the most disturbed districts in Cork and Kerry. But this is not so much owing to the expected Coercion bill, which would rather aggravate the evil by pouring oil on the flame. It comes from another source. Such a stream of emigration to the States has set in that it is calculated that nearly three quarters of a million of emigrants will cross the water before the end of this year. Of these large numbers will be drawn from the class which at present recruits the ranks of moonlighters. This is the real cause of the pacifying of Ireland. It is the old story of making a solitude and calling it peace.

STORY-TELLING IN THE COMMONS DINING-ROOM.

This is the story that ran the rounds of the House of Commons dining-room on Friday night, and our readers must try to gather, as they say, from "internal evidence the author." Out in the backwoods an old Methody preacher was "holding forth" on the creation, and spoke in this wise: "And then the Almighty made man out of the clay of the ground, and having properly moulded him, propped him up against a fence to dry." "But where did the fence come from?" innocently asked an auditor. "Sit down, Pompey," angrily exclaimed the preacher; "Sit down! Another such question as that would *bust up the whole system of theology!*" Even Senators, we see, do not take their pleasures sadly.

RECEIPTS OF THE COLONDRIES.

The accounts of the Colonial Exhibition have been published at last. Nearly a quarter of a million of money has passed through the hands of the treasurer. The total receipts from admissions and the sale of stock amounted to £249,861 11s. 11d., and the expenditure to £215,218 1s. 9d. The committee have in hand £35,235 7s. 8d., but there remains to be met some claims unadjusted representing several thousand pounds.

REVIVAL OF LACE FASHIONS.

A recent exchange says: "Speaking of ladies reminds us that their dress is this year likely to affect great good in the manufactories at Nottingham, by reason of its demanding quantities of silk and lace. These pretty fabrics, it appears, have been somewhat out of fashion this last few years, and now the demand for them for summer wear is supposed to be enormous, so one county at least has some cause for rejoicing."

CHEATING AT MONTE CARLO.

A telegram received in Paris from Monte Carlo says that much excitement exists there in consequence of the discovery of a colossal system of robbing the tables by means of prepared packs of cards. The police authorities at Monaco are making active inquiries in the matter; but no arrests will be made. The money already lost by the casino amounts to £16,000. One of the croupiers is suspected of complicity.

SATISFACTORY INCOMES!

One fact mentioned by Mr. Goschen in his speech the other night is distinctly interesting. There are no fewer than 95 people in this country who have incomes of £50,000 a year. This in round figures represents £1,000 a week, or about £140 a day. This may be considered as riches beyond the dreams of avarice.

A WINDFALL FOR THE SALVATION ARMY.

"Commissioner" Tucker, the principal officer of the Salvation Army in India, has received from an anonymous donor a contribution of £5,000 to the funds of the army in that country. "General" Booth proposes to send out another party of 50 English officers during the month of May.

A LARGE FEE.

Mr. Anderson Critchett was last week offered a fee of £7,000—probably the largest medical honorarium on record—to go to India to treat one of the native Princes. After consideration, he declined the offer.

J. H.

FROM LADNER'S LANDING.

Active Farming Operations—Farming Land Held High—$110 per Acre Offered and Refused.

LADNER'S LANDING, May 21.—The trunk road ditch is to be completed this season and will have a 20-foot outlet leading into Crescent slough. At first it was only intended to build certain sections of the above ditch, but by aid offered by Messrs. Reilly and Patterson, and general aid given by the municipality, this long required work will be completed.

A large acreage of grain will be put in this season. Although late, owing to the backwardness of the weather, in some instances as high as 640 acres of grain will be cut by individual farmers.

It is not an unusual sight at the Landing to see 150 persons waiting the arrival of the Victoria steamer, showing conclusively that steamer day is quite an event in the settlement.

Every preparation is being made to be in readiness for the fishing season. The canneries are all getting into working operation, by putting their boats, boilers and nets into shape.

In some instances as high as $110 per acre has been offered for land and refused. Last week a small tract changed hands at $110 per acre. Even distant lands from the Landing are now looked upon as being worth $30 per acre, and are selling readily in tracts as high as 500 acres at that figure. This section of country is not as far distant from Vancouver as Saanich it from Victoria. The best lands in Saanich are held as high as $100 per acre. The lands of the Delta certainly cannot be surpassed.

At the present rate of ditching and dyking the whole of the Delta will be under cultivation in a short time. W.

Collector Brooks.

Port Townsend's Collector of Customs is being severely censured at present by the Sound papers for the treatment extended by him to the wrecked seamen between that port and Cape Flattery of late, as well as the manner in which he utilizes the revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott. Although it is Mr. Brooks' duty to send the cutter to aid sufferers, he adheres to a clause in his regulations which he claims precludes him from doing so. His attention was directed to the wreck of the St. Stephen, but he did not send any relief, handing the matter over to his deputy, Mr. Harned, who now asserts that he was absent at the time. It has been proved, however, that he was not absent as he alleges. He now, in extenuation of his conduct, quotes the regulation, which says: Revenue vessels are never to be used in towing except in cases of distress and then only when no other assistance is at hand. Commenting upon the deputy's contention, the *Post Intelligencer* is of the opinion that "such an explanation is enough to make the blood of an ordinary citizen boil. When a vessel is known to be in distress, when her crew are perhaps battling for their lives against wind, wave and hunger, when they are perishing almost within sight of the American coast, the revenue cutter lying idly in the harbor must not be sent to their assistance, because she might interfere with the business of the tug companies.'" It concludes by asking: "How long is this state of affairs to continue? How long are the lives of American seamen to be regarded as not worth saving? How often is the experience of the crew of the Austria to be repeated? It is apparent that either utter incompetence or criminal negligence reigns supreme in Port Townsend's Customs House. How long is it to continue?"

The Empire Brewery Burned.

Shortly after 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning the alarm of fire was sounded from the Yates street central fire hall. A lurid light was then seen in the north-eastern section of the city indicating that a considerable fire was in progress. Soon after the first alarm was sounded the brigade were on the run for the scene of the conflagration which was ascertained to be the Empire brewery, on Spring Ridge, owned by Mrs. Peters. The brigade lost no time in reaching the spot, but as there was no water convenient it was sometime ere water could be thrown on the flames, which were now leaping up grandly many feet into the heavens. In a short time it became evident that the building was doomed to become a total loss, as well as the contents. The building was erected about two years ago by the late Mr. Peters a little beyond the corporation gravel but on Spring Ridge. It was of modern design in construction as well as its appliances for the brewing of ale. The insurance on building and contents amounts to $9,000 in the office of Messrs. Hall, Goepel & Co., of this city, and divided as follows: Ætna Company had $4,000 on the building, the London, Liverpool and Globe $5,000 on the stock and plant. The building and its contents were consumed. It is not yet known how the fire originated. Arrangements have already been begun by Mrs. Peters to rebuild. This is indeed enterprise, pluck and energy.

Cobble Hill Quarry.

The principal portion of the stone, of which the foundation of the Supreme and County Court House now being erected on Bastion Square is built, is brought from Cobble Hill Quarry by the E. & N. Railway. The stone is a very superior sand stone, hard and tough. It is the opinion of experts that it will withstand the action of the weather remarkably well, much of it being suitable for placing in the wall with but little dressing, presenting in most instances a natural face and an excellent bed. A novice can see that walls built of this stone will be at once solid and substantial. Although improvement in the quality of Cobble Hill stone is not necessary, yet it is expected that as the excavation increases in depth, the quality will improve materially. The scarcity of building stone about Victoria ought to make this industry a profitable one to the owners, while its transportation will be an item of revenue to the railway. As the railway station is situated now, it costs considerable to haul the rock to the city, but if a station were once established in the town, it would very much reduce the cost of laying the building material down. There is no reason why substantial stone buildings should not be erected in this city as elsewhere, when Cobble Hill stone can be laid down at a minimum cost.

Kootenay's Troubles.

From Ottawa THE TIMES learns that a detachment of Northwest Mounted Police, headed by Cpt. Herchner, will enter the Kootenay country *via* Fort Macleod. The Colonel, Indian Supt. Powell and Stipendiary Magistrate Vowell will be a commission to investigate the Indian trouble in the Kootenay district. The commission is a good one, and the government is to be commended for its prompt and energetic action in a matter which might have resulted in grave consequences to that section of country and its peace.

A union passenger station is talked of at Duluth, Minn., to cost 300,000.

It is said that over 50,000 photographs of Mrs. Cleveland have been sold.

CABLE NEWS.

THE GREAT DERBY RACE.

LONDON, May 25.—Merry Hampton won the Derby; the Baron was second and Martley third in the race.

Vast crowds left London to-day for the Epsom Downs to witness the great race for the Derby stakes. Four-in-hand's were seen in great numbers. Ten of these turnouts left at one a. The Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, the Crown Prince of Denmark and many other persons of distinction were present. The course was slightly heavy. The Baron was the favorite in betting. He was exercised this morning and appeared in grand form. His stables are backing Aintree and Merry Hampton's. The weather in the forenoon was threatening. There were eleven starters. Merry Hampton was ridden by Watts, the Baron by Canon, and Martley by F. Barrett. The last betting was eleven to one on Mary Hampton, five to four against Baron and one to one against Martley, seven to one against Lirriesperd, twelve to one against Aintree, twenty-two to one against Blanchard, one hundred to one against Porcelain, one hundred to one Saville, two hundred to one against Canolide, two hundred and twenty to one against the Shannon colt. When half way up the stretch the Baron was in trouble, and Merry Hampton won by four lengths.

The start was a capital one, Porcelain and Shannon in advance, followed by Aintree, Erndispard, The Baron and Merry Hampton. Porcelain soon dropped back, but Shannon kept the lead. Martley was last at the mile post. Eiridis was well up and ran level with Shannon and was joined directly after by Blanchard, Gridioson and the Baron. The pace was too hot for Shannon and he gave way. Aintree was now at the tail of the string and Blanch and Eiridsford were three lengths ahead of the Baron and Merry Hampton. On entering the straight Caron rode the Baron vigorously and Blanchland and Eridopord very soon fell back beaten. Merry Hampton then took the lead with Mortley and Aintrie trailing the others. The Baron ran with game but failed. Merry Hampton won by four lengths. Aintrie finished fourth and Eiridsford fifth, Shannon last.

A MALICIOUS INVENTION.

LONDON, May 24.—A telegram from Rome says: A summary of the so-called memoir on the Irish question has reached Rome. The second inquiry into the Irish college elicited another indignant denial of any knowledge of such a document, which is declared to be a malicious and stupid invention, devoid of the least probability. The glaring absurdity of the alleged memoir and the ignorance it displays are evident to everyone who considered the nature and origin of the Irish college. Therefore the opinion is general that it could not have come from Rome. An outrage such as this can only occur in a condition of affairs when men lose their honor and journals sacrifice decency in order to gain party ends. The prospects must be hopeless indeed, when recourse is had to such criminal and unworthy means.

A Berlin despatch to the *Standard* says: In an interview to-day, Prof. Virechow asserted positively that there was absolutely no danger in the Crown Prince Frederick William's malady. He said, however, that it would take some time to effect a complete cure.

The *Standard* this morning says it is stated that Wm. O'Brien will not accept the seat in parliament for Northeast Cork.

J. Joseph & Sons, merchants of Birmingham, have failed. Liabilities, one hundred thousand pounds.

Anarchist De Furreaux has been arrested at Van Benge and conducted to Paris.

ANOTHER RAILWAY OPENED.

BERLIN, May 24.—The Grand Duke of Baden yesterday opened the new railway between Freidburg and Neustadt. This road will prove a great boon to the Black Forest tourists.

CHAMBERLAIN ON ORGANIZATION.

LONDON, May 25.—Jos. Chamberlain in a letter published this morning urges upon the supporters of the government on its Irish policy the necessity of organizing, and warns them that if they fail to do so they will surely be beaten.

THE GREAT BELGIAN STRIKE.

BRUSSELS, May 25.—The situation in the miners' strike at Sereaign is assuming a more alarming aspect. It is said that 2200 more miners have left work and are taking part in the strike at Charleroi. 7,000 men are in the strike, and the appearance of the affair is growing more serious.

HIS THROAT.

BERLIN, May 25.—The throat of the Crown Prince Frederick William was again examined to-day by physicians who have the case in charge and unanimously decided it was necessary for another operation.

PERSONALS.

From Wednesday's Daily.

A Montreal dispatch of the 19th states that Mr. W. C. Van Horne, Vice-President of the C. P. R., was to leave on Monday for this province.

Mr. J. D. Carsaden and wife, of Winnipeg, arrived on the City of Chester from San Francisco yesterday and left for the mainland by the Yosemite this morning.

Mr Richard Hall, of Hall, Goepel & Co., Mrs. Bagnall, Mrs. Geo. Jay, Sr.; Miss Jay, and the Misses Kinsman left for England this morning via the Northern Pacific to New York, where they will embark on the Umbria on Saturday next. Mr. Hall will be absent about two months but Mrs. Bagnall and Mrs. Jay expect to remain away for two years.

Mr. Edward Hattersley, machinist and engineer, who left Victoria about a year ago for Australia, with a pretty firm resolve never to come back again, arrived from the antipodean colony yesterday. Far away fields become less green the nearer one approaches them. However we are glad to welcome Mr. Hattersley back.

A Realistic Exhibition.

A novelty has been introduced in religious entertainments. The Catholic clergy of St. George's Cathedral, London, have started an exhibition called "How the Poor Live." One of the features of this exhibition is a paper model of a slum or court, and in this a room is shown in which a whole family are huddled together. This scene, Mr. G. R. Sims, the well known writer on the Housing of the Poor, says, is a marvellous piece of realism, bringing home to the spectator as no book or picture could possibly do the depth of the despair and degradation of outcast London. "It is," he says, "a bit of realism placed before the public by the clergy of St. George's Cathedral—by the high-minded, self-sacrificing priests who pass their days and their nights amidst such scenes, and who think it good for the cause of humanity that what they see the outside world should see too. Realism—a pure and prudent realism—will bring us down from the skies, and teach us to tread the common earth in sympathy with our fellow creatures. The ideal in art was the religion of the Pagan, the real should be the religion of the Christian."

—The steamship Mexico is now in the Union Iron Works dry dock, San Francisco, undergoing repairs and will resume her regular route in a few weeks.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 27, 1887.

FROM THE NORTH.

Arrival of the Boscowitz---Freight and Passengers.

The steamer Boscowitz arrived from Port Simpson and way ports Friday morning, with a large quantity of freight and a number of passengers, amongst whom were Rev. W. H. Collinson and family from the Naas en route to England; Rev H. A. Hall, Alert Bay; Mrs. Hankin, Skeena; and John Forbes, Fort Simpson. Mr. Forbes has been out on a prospecting expedition, and we learn has secured excellent samples of coal. The consignees were: W McDowell, Cowan & Shaw, S Leiser, Nesbitt & Co, J Sebl, Moore & Co, A G Holme & Son, M Moss, T Earle, Maynard, Skidegate Oil Co, John Campbell S J Pitts, R Finlayson, S, J A Andrews, H Saunders, J Gosnell, E G Prior, John Cunningham, Mrs T Hankin, Mrs Yeomans, T N Hibben, Bishop Cridge, John Fannin, Turner, Beeton & Co, the latter item being a dead Chinaman, who succumbed at the cannery. The Boscowitz saw no sign and heard nothing of the missing schooner Active. She sails again for the north on Tuesday evening.

Rudge's Marble Works.

Mr. George Rudge, at his marble works, Douglas street, has on hand the largest and most chaste selection of head stones, tombstones and monuments outside of San Francisco on this coast. A few days ago he received a consignment of monuments and tombstones from the celebrated red granite quarries on the Bay of Fundy, N. B., a quality of granite which is pronounced by experts to be equally as good and as durable as the famous Scotch Peterhead article. One of these monuments is to be erected to the memory of the late M. Baker and his wife, both of whom died within the last six months. In stock Mr. Rudge has head stones in a forward state for lettering, many of which are of exceedingly artistic design. These are in white Vermont marble as pure as the driven snow, and without a blemish. In monuments he has pedestals, elaborately polished, in blue Italian and Egyptian marbles. Also an assortment of native granite monuments and stones, which are very creditably gotten up and beautifully polished. In addition to these are observable emblematic head-stones, with scroll tablets for children. His assortment of mantle pieces, wash stands and unfinished marble is also complete. Here every taste can be suited. Mr. Rudge's establishment is well worthy the increased patronage now being bestowed upon it.

Bonding American Goods.

It is reported from Washington that a decision will be rendered in a few days by the treasury department relative to bonding goods in transit over the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver from San Francisco. This is regarded as a most important matter, as goods shipped in bond from that port to Vancouver could be carried under the same bond to any place in the United States by the Canadian Pacific. It is therefore, to effect, a permission to the Canadian line to transport merchandise from the Pacific Coast to any desired point in the United States at such rates as it may fix. This would give the northern lake and frontier cities of the United States and all of the New England and New York States a through transcontinental line whose rates could not be controlled by the Interstate Commerce Act, and which, therefore, would not be obliged to submit to the requirements of a long and short haul provision. The advantages of such a route to American shippers, especially, at the expiration of the term of the suspension of the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act is to be put into effect on the transcontinental roads, will be best understood by the shippers themselves. It is believed the decision will be favorable to the Canadian transcontinental route.

An Artiste and Artistic.

In the window of Messrs. Lombard & Co's' music store is exhibited a beautifully illuminated programme on silk of a grand concert recently given in Winnipeg by Madame Christin de LaMothe, assisted by various local talented amateurs. The programme was presented to Madame de La Mothe as a souvenir. Messrs. Lombard & Co. inform us that they have been advised by a musical house that the above lady will shortly visit Victoria where she will reside and devote her time to the teaching of vocal music. Madame de La Mothe is said to possess a remarkably fine contralto voice and was educated at the grand Conservatory of Music, Paris. A genuine vocal teacher is exactly what is required in this city, and we opine to the belief that the lady will fully meet the requirements. We welcome the talented lady to our midst.

The Biggest Cargo.

The steamship Walla Walla arrived at the Inlet on Wednesday morning last from San Francisco with a cargo valued at $300,000. The *News* says it is by long odds the largest and most expensive that ever entered the Inlet. The following is the freight list: 20,125 lbs. leather, 478 rolls China matting, 43 bales dry hides, 71 rolls sole leather, 35 rolls harness leather, 2 rolls calf skins, 46 bales wools, 51 cases leather, 3 bales skins, 7,111 barrels sugar, 111 rolls leather, 478 rolls matting, 260 bales wool, 43 bales dry hides, 106 rolls leather, 2 bales calf skins, 46 bales wool, 54 cases leather. All of which is for the east via the C. P. R. and represents 150 carloads or ten trains of fifteen cars to a train.

Desirable Immigrants.

On the Atlantic steamer Vancouver, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, there are 22 young men from Manchester and 70 Norwegians, who intend establishing a fishing and farming colony at Comox. These are certainly desirable immigrants. About the same time 176 boys and girls left Liverpool, under the auspices of a Liverpool Protective Society, destined for this province. As to this class of immigrants, we incline to the opinion that great care should be exercised that the supply does not exceed the demand.

Generous.

Messrs. Hart & Davis were yesterday notified by wire from the head office of the Citizens' Insurance Co., Montreal, for which they are the general agents in this city and province, requesting them on behalf of that company to subscribe $50 to the Nanaimo relief fund. In addition to this donation it is reported that the directors and officers of the company in the east are also liberal subscribers.

Horse Sold.

Mr. John Campbell, late of Seaforth, Ont., to-day sold his bay stallion, "Magician," to Mr. Frank Barnard for the sum of $1,000. "Magician" is a "Hambletonian," raised in Lexington, Ky., and is now ten years old. He has probably the best strain in his veins of any horse ever brought into the country.

The Actual Cost.

A dispatch to the *Oregonian* from this city says: The actual cost for raising the Mexico, including payment of duty on the plant, steamer fares and delivering in Esquimalt, was $6300. The highest tender received was $45,000, and the lowest $28,000. This is going from home to learn the news.

MORE TARIFF CHANGES

Modifications and Amendments in Late Changes.

Goods Contracted for to be Admitted at Old Rates.

OTTAWA, May 19.—The following further changes have been made in the tariff resolutions of the 12th:

Plates of iron and steel combined, and steel not especially enumerated, 30 p c. Iron or steel rivets, with or without threads and nuts, and bolt blanks less than ⅜ inch diameter, 1½c per lb and 30 p c. Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed or not, horse shoe nails, hob nails and wire nails and all other wrought iron or steel nails not elsewhere specified, and horse, mule or ox shoes, 1½c per lb, but not less than 35 p c. Wrought iron or steel nuts and washes, iron or steel rivets, bolts, with or without threads or nuts, and bolt blanks and finished hinges or hinge blanks, not elsewhere specified, 1c per lb and 25 p c.

Wood screws, 2 inches or over in length, 6c per lb; one inch and less than two, 8c per lb; less than one inch, 11c per lb; other screws of iron, steel, brass or other metal, 35 p c.

Rice, 1¼c per lb.

Floor oil-cloth, for 15 p c read 20 p c; oil cloth, for 20 read 15.

Paper hangings, 1 c on each roll of eight yards and under.

Paper, 25 p c; tissue paper is struck out and the following substituted: Including ruled and bordered paper, papeteries, boxed papers, envelopes and blank books, 35 p c.

Pocket books and purses, 30 p c.

Fabrics of wool, worsted or alpaca, not otherwise provided for, costing 10c, and under, 22½ p c; over 10c and under 14c, 25 p c; all over 14c, 27½ p c.

Barrels, 30c each.

Fertilizers are struck out; they remain 20 p c.

Moss struck out; remains free.

Broad axes of all kinds, adzes, hatchets and hammers, not elsewhere specified, 35 p c.

Picks, mattocks, blacksmith's hammers, sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars, 1c per lb and 25 p c.

Axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages, other than railway and tramway vehicles, 1c per lb and 30 p c.

Hay knives, two and three pronged forks of all kinds, and hoes, 5c each, and 25 p c.

Clothing made of cotton, &c., duties raised to 35 p c.

Pianofortes, specific duty unchanged, and *ad valorem* raised to 20 p c.

Drain pipes and sewer pipes raised to 35 p c.

Clothes' wringers, $1 each and 30 p c.

Redwood, Redwood planks and boards sawn only, free.

All goods actually contracted for, ordered and sold prior to the 12th instant, to be delivered duty paid, on arrival in Canada, or actually sold to be delivered duty paid ex-warehouse, but not actually delivered prior to that date, may be entered at old rates of duty on production of satisfactory evidence to that effect, not however, to include goods to arrive, delivered out of duty paid. This concession to terminate on the 30th June prox.

The Mining Disaster.

A request has been made that the following letter, which appeared in the Nanaimo *Free Press* of last Saturday, 14th inst., be published in THE TIMES:

EDITOR FREE PRESS:—The terrible calamity which has befallen us is now known all over the civilized world. Taking into consideration the population of this city, it must be felt that the disaster is one of the greatest in the annals of coal mining.

Almost all the people of the town were present at the shaft a short time after the explosion took place, and, I, as one, can speak intelligently of every thing that took place above ground, having been present to a great extent, day and night, until the worst was known.

The management of the Vancouver Coal Company, under Mr. Robins, did everything possible in the midst of the terrible trial it had to contend with. The volunteers from Wellington went below in the endeavor to save human life, and almost succumbed from the effect of the fatal afterdamp; one of the number, Samuel Hudson, died shortly after being brought to the surface. He was a brave man whose memory will always live in the community. Every citizen did all he could to alleviate the sufferings of the few who were rescued, and attended to the proper disposition of the dead.

This is a fearful catastrophe which has come upon us, and we can scarcely yet realize the whole truth, but the fact is 146 men are dead, and the city is mourning.

After all the anxiety and dread are over; when men have worked their best; when women have gone round day and night to console the widows and children, it is very disheartening to read in the *Colonist* of a week ago, such vile reflections and aspersions cast upon the management and the people of this city as a whole. Dr. Prager, the company's medical officer, has been slandered also, as an individual, and most ignored. It is well known by all the people here that Dr. Prager was at his post day and night. Where was the special correspondent of the *Colonist*? He must be a very young and inexperienced man, and no doubt conceited, and should have been more careful in making reports. I am sorry that the *Colonist* should have been so deceived as to employ him. His line of business, I do not think, judging from popular sentiment here will ever find him within the limits of the city of Nanaimo. JAS. HARVEY.

Accident at the Dry Dock.

A serious accident happened to the machinery at the dry dock yesterday, which will postpone the opening for several weeks. The ponderous engine was in operation pumping water at the rate of 18,000 gallons per minute, when one of the steam chests burst. When the machinery was stopped, it was found that the heavy iron chamber was cracked in several places. It is found impossible to repair the damage here; a duplicate of the broken parts will have to be procured in England, where the machinery was constructed. At the time of the accident the engine was working in splendid style and noiselessly, and the men in charge are unable to assign a cause. Very probably it will be found there was a defect in the machinery.

For the Ladies.

The ladies of Grace Church, Portland, are very original in their ideas. The latest entertainment given by them was one representing all the important days of the year in costume with songs and recitations appropriate to the days. Refreshments were also served. We would like to see an entertainment of this sort given in Victoria at some future day.

Watch 'Em.

The State Vagrant law of Oregon went into effect yesterday and no doubt an exodus of "vags" has taken place by this time. We trust that if any should come this way our fair city will be found too small to hold them.

A Deadly Implement.

There is now in the possession of the English war office an American repeating rifle, which is said to be capable of firing eighty shots per minute.

"JAMAICA GINGER."

Judge Wootton's First Case---Against Mrs. Snow.

An underground telegram from the mouth of the Skeena informs us that Judge Wootton presided at his first case during the first week of the present month. The youthful Judge's appointment was specially pleasing to one of the religious bodies, and it is confidently expected that with patient, practice and a larger experience of Methlakahtla and coast society generally, he will worthily wear the mantle of the polished and learned O'Reilly. His first case was not of a very serious nature, but as the alpha of his judicial life it will hereafter be looked upon as a noteworthy incident in a long and honorable career. An information was laid before him by a gentleman who worthily fills the positions of preacher, storekeeper and salmon canner, against Mrs. Snow—"poor old Mrs. Snow," the dispatch says—for selling a bottle of Jamaica ginger to an Indian. Never since the famous trial of Pickwick, or of Bottum vs. Bullum, have the mysteries of the law, or the sophistries of interested witnesses, been so rapidly brushed aside and the naked truth revealed. Jamaica Ginger *per se* is a useful concoction, and indispensable in the culinary department of the thrifty house wife; but the article sold under that name to the Indians of the coast was supposed to be a near relative of Old Tom Gin or bad Canadian rye. However, the defendant traveled forty miles in an open canoe, passing one whole night in snow and rain, to reach the justice court. The complainant did not appear, which rather increased the difficulties of the judge, whose knowledge of the exhilarating effects of Jamaica Ginger, unfortunately for a clear understanding of the case, is not on a par with his knowledge of law. After a long and patient hearing, involving the consideration of many knotty problems, Mrs. Snow's Jamaica Ginger was pronounced not any more intoxicating than the article sold under that name by other traders on the coast, and the Scotch verdict of "not proven" was returned. Mrs. Snow paid her expenses reluctantly and returned home a wiser but poorer woman. She still sells Jamaica Ginger, and Judge Wootton is engaged in analytical experiments to ascertain the true nature of the compound. In disposing of the case, and dismissing the complaint he said: Law without chemistry is impotent where Jamaica Ginger is concerned; I will study chemistry." Thus have we a judge among the untamed barbarians of the North who has "stooped to conquer," and who has sworn, if necessary for the scientific and legal purpose he has in view, to drink all the Jamaica Ginger on the Skeena.

WILLIAM LOHSE'S WILL.

How His Estate was Disposed of---Who were Provided for.

The last will and testament of the late Wm. Lohse has been entered in the Supreme Court for probate. Messrs. Thos. Geiger, C. J. Phillips and Theo. Davie are appointed executors. A legacy of $500 has been bequeathed to each of the three executors. The following bequests have also been made: Mrs. Mary Barron, for use of herself and mother, Mrs. Nelson, $1,000; Joseph Rhode, of Happy Valley, to be used in promoting the culture of carp in Cook's Lake, $500; Carl Hach, Vancouver, $500; Ernest Mentzel, $250; John Dront, $500. Fred'k Landeln, $250; Clemens G. Sauer, the business, stock and effects of the Bank Exchange Saloon for use during life, or so long as he shall conduct the said saloon in an orderly manner; the residue of the estate is to be applied by the executors to the alleviation of distress, need or sickness, with power to the executors to apply the whole or part of such residue to any worthy or charitable purpose. The executors are enjoined to use every available effort to ascertain the whereabouts of the testator's half brother and sister, William Riiter and Gretchen Riiter, and if found within one year from the death of the testator, the residue of the estate, less what ever amount may have been expended for charitable purposes, shall go to them. The will is dated December 31, 1886, and is witnessed by E. V. Bodwell and S. Y. Wootton. The estimated value of the estate is $9,000.

SUPREME COURT.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crease, acting as an Extradition Magistrate.]

The People of the State of California *ex* Alexander Penfield Clarke.—This application is made by Mr. Drake, Q. C., on behalf of the People of the State of California for the extradition of Alexander Penfield Clarke for the crime of forgery. His Lordship before rendering his decision in the case reviewed the details connected therewith in an able, exhaustive, and most impartial manner, pro and con, and cited authorities in support of his judgment. His Lordship in winding up said "There is evidence enough before me to make it proper to put Clarke on his trial for the offence had it been alleged to have been committed within my jurisdiction; and that is sufficient to warrant the committal of the prisoner for extradition. There is quite enough, in one view of the case, to secure a conviction should that view be adopted by the jury. I cannot weigh the evidence like a jury, nor am I called upon to go beyond that." Here followed numerous authorities. Concluding His Lordship said "the prisoner, A. P. Clarke, is therefore committed for extradition accordingly."

[We are reluctantly compelled through pressure on our space, to curtail His Lordship's judgment in full.—ED.]

Gold Bar Mining Co.

This company is prosecuting the work of developing its property in an energetic manner. The mine is located on Siwash Creek, about 7 miles out of Yale, on the south side of the Fraser river. Its owners are principally Tacoma capitalists, Mayor Towne being the company's secretary and Mr. J. B. Jackson its manager. The prospects of this company are believed to be of the most encouraging character, gold being seen in the quartz with the naked eye. In the neighborhood claims have been taken up by Messrs. Jackson, Rodney, Reevsbeck, Sheldon McMaster, and other citizens of Yale. An expert has been employed to make an analysis of the rock, the result of which will be made known in a few days. The owners of the mine consider themselves fortunate in possessing such a valuable property. Ample means will be forthcoming to work it to its fullest capacity.

Mr. Jackson, with others, has control of a valuable claim on Harrison river, which also promises to turn out well. It is known as the Abbott mine. Its owners also claim great richness in this locality.

Fatal Fire.

The Ryan House in Bossievain, Manitoba, was burned last Monday night. Mr. Duncan G. M. Bain, a well known Winnipeg grain dealer was burned in the flames. He was a young man of 27 years, and at the time had the sum of $500 on his person.

Engagement Cancelled.

A telegram received from San Francisco to day by the agent of the Geo. S. Knight company, states that Fay, the first comedian, had left the company without warning. In consequence the Victoria and Port Townsend engagements have been cancelled.

O'BRIEN IN KINGSTON.

The Limestone City True to its Record for Rampant Rowdyism.

A Howling, Infuriated Mob After O'Brien's Life and His Blood.

William O'Brien and his party arrived in Kingston on Friday morning from Ottawa. They took up their quarters at the Burnett House. Mayor Carson had taken every precaution to prevent a repetition of Toronto's disturbances by having the full strength of the police out and Battery A artillery and the 14th Prince of Wales' Own rifles in readiness at their armories.

KINGSTON'S PAST RECORD.

Chief Horsey's fears were well grounded, for Kingston's reputation in the past was of a very savory character. The Orange and ultra Protestant element of Kingston has always been a boisterous, lawless one. It was here that the most popular and able of all Canada's Governor-Generals, Lord Elgin—the Queen's representative—was bespattered with ripe eggs. Here it was also that the same element erected a triumphal arch in honor of the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860, with mottoes so objectionable to H. R. H. and the Duke of Newcastle that the royal party refused to land, giving that city, as well as Belleville, where a similiar element was displaying the go-by blood. Everyone supposed that profiting by Toronto's example a patient, quiet hearing would be given O'Brien. Armed policemen guarded the entrance to the skating rink where the meeting was to be held. There was an immense audience present. O'Brien began his address in a calm manner, winning at once the sympathy of the Ulster protestants in the audience, when he asserted that their co-religionists as well as the Catholics were affected by Lord Lansdowne's eviction policy. My mission, said O'Brien, is not to stir up strife, but to blend the orange and green—a sentiment which at once won the sympathy of many of the most turbulent spirits present who cheered as lustily as any of the others. When O'Brien said "we would so humiliate Lord Lansdowne in exposing his murderous policy in Ireland as to make Orangemen as well as nationalists at least believe there's only one Lord, he who rules above the cedars and stars," the enthusiasm was intense. Among other things O'Brien said, "I believe a few misunderstandings which have arisen between the Protestant and Catholic Irishmen can very soon pass away."

THE DISTURBANCE.

The first sign of the coming storm broke out at 9:30 o'clock when Dennis Kilbride began his statement. Outside the building the vast audience began singing the National Anthem "God Save the Queen," and groans for O'Brien. Every spurt of approval from within was re-echoed on the outside by hostile ones from an angry crowd, whose proportions was being strengthened momentarily by fresh accessions. The outside meeting was closed by a few remarks from the chairman, who implored the audiences to go home peaceably. O'Brien was at once distinguished by the savage yelling crowd. Cobble stones and bricks began flying like hail. Women screamed and general confusion reigned. "Ah! they're at it again," said O'Brien in a tone of mournful regret more than anger. "Yes, yes," roared the mob. "There he is; drag him out here in the street," "kill him," "choke him," "tear him asunder." They almost burst through

O'BRIEN'S BODY GUARD,

which consisted of American special correspondents and local officers of the National League. A man changed hats with O'Brien, as that worn by the latter furnished a target for the mob, and as the party turned into Wellington street another shower of bricks and broken stones came spinning through the crowd. O'Brien and his friends beat their heads but received missiles on the body. The New York *Sun* correspondent, and ten representatives of the Associated Press, caught up with O'Brien, just at the stoop leading to the house of John Newman, a Protestant, on Medway street, between William and John streets. The doors were opened and showers of missiles again came across the street. The crowd surged to the wall and Kellogg was flung to the ground and O'Brien disappeared, evidently into Newman's house, as for a time no one knew where he went to. Wall, Kellogg, Behan, Sullivan and Connell, of the Chicago *News*, rushed around through the vinegar works, on Ontario street, for the purpose of getting into Mr. Newman's house, which was stoutly bulted and barred. The mob, however, intercepted them. They had to fly for their lives.

A RUSH FOR THE HOTEL.

The mob finding O'Brien had escaped made a frantic rush for the Burnett Hotel, shouting to h— with Home Rule. The hotel windows were broken. Wall, the wounded correspondent of the New York *Sun*, attempted to enter the telegraph office but his bandage attracted the attention of the Orangemen, who went for him with a rush. He escaped down a side street, however, and took off the bandage. The *Canadian Freeman*, the Irish Catholic organ, was wrecked.

It was fully two hours after the disturbance broke out that the whereabouts of O'Brien was discovered. He was in the house of Peter Devlin, corner of Washington and William streets, who informed Chief Horsey to that effect and he with Mayor Carson and six policemen went thither to escort O'Brien safely to his hotel. It appear that O'Brien reached Devlin's house in the following manner, which is regarded as

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

An alley-way at Newman's afforded shelter, just as Maurice Hogan changed hats with O'Brien, and just as a stone struck O'Brien on the back of the neck, and just as a big, powerful Orangeman with a club was going to cleave open his skull. The house of an Orangeman named Donnelly adjoined this on the other side and O'Brien got through and was finally smuggled backwards to Devlin's house, while the Orange mob outside was yelling for his blood. "I will protect you to the hotel," said Mayor Carson. "I will call out the artillery." "You will," exclaimed O'Brien, sarcastically. "I don't want your protection now. You saw a mob of demons 5000 strong outside that hall thirsting for my blood, while I was addressing a peaceable meeting and you don't disperse them. Where was your artillery then? Sir, Lansdowne and Rowland winked at the efforts to murder me in Toronto, and now Lansdowne and you wink at the efforts to murder me here. I am not going to give you the credit of a pretense of having protected my life when you could have, if you wished, but didn't.

At a late hour the mob dispersed. The policemen imitated the behavior of their brethren in Toronto. So soon as the cobbles and bricks began to fly they were nowhere to be found. From first to last it was evident their sympathies were with the Orangemen and the rowdies. When O'Brien appeared on the street, instead of protecting him, the policeman abandoned him to the tender mercies of the yelling crowd who dashed upon him.

THE CASUALTIES.

There were many casualties, such as broken cheeks, noses and black eyes, with broken heads. The Nationalists were not prepared for the attack and were extremely cool under the circumstances.

In the early part of the day Mr. O'Brien visited Queen's College, where he was ovated by the students, and to whose address he made a mild, pleasant reply.

On his way to Kingston from Ottawa in the same car there were Lady Macdonald, E. Crow Baker, M. P., and Sir Leonard Tilley.

Kingston is termed the Derry of Canada. It is a slow, unprogressive city of 15,000 inhabitants, 5,000 of whom are Roman Catholics. In the city there are only eight policemen.

The O'Brien party were to leave Kingston by this (Saturday) morning's express for Suspension Bridge, where the Sunday will be spent. En route they will pass through Belleville, Cobourg, Port Hope and Whithy, where large crowds will assemble to greet them at the stations. A short stoppage of an hour will be made at Toronto, of which city Mr. O'Brien does not carry away the most exalted opinion. Hamilton and St. Catharines will be passed in the evening. On Monday morning they will return to Hamilton, where a meeting will be held. One is also being arranged for in St. Catharines, Brantford, Guelph, London and other western cities, in all of which it is claimed he will be accorded a fair hearing.

PERSONALS.

From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. H. B. Rogers, mail agent E. & N. R., returned from Banff last night.

Hon. F. G. Vernon arrived from the mainland last night.

Mr. W. H. Redmond came down from the mainland last night.

Miss Maggie Farron, of this city, was a passenger for San Francisco to-day by the Elder.

Supt. Abbott, of the C. P. R., who has just arrived from the east, is at the Driard.

Ald. Dave Oppenheimer returned from his eastern trip by the Princess Louise this morning.

Messrs. E. C. Goulding, H. A. McColl, T. C. Atkinson, members of the mainland legal fraternity, are at the Driard.

Mr. Ira Wilson, a resident of this city for many years, will leave on Monday morning *via* the N. P. R. for an extended eastern and European tour.

Messrs. S. Leiser, I. Oppenheimer, F. J. Barnard and C. Friedman were passengers from the Inlet this morning by the Lorne.

Mr. D. A. Budge, general secretary of the Montreal Association, returned from San Francisco overland and left for his home this morning.

Mr. Robert Booth, a pioneer miner of Stanley, Lightning Creek, Cariboo, who has been in this province for 27 years past, will leave Monday for Europe.

Mr. Alfred Fellows, formerly of Fellows & Prior, hardware merchants, returned from England *via* the C. P. R. this morning. Mr. Fellows comes to take a look at the city and will return shortly.

Mrs. Thos. J. Barnes and son, Thomas, will leave for the east on Monday *via* the N. P. R. Mrs. Barnes will go as far as Dublin and her son will rest in New York. Her son, Benjamin, who has been attending school in Dublin, will return with them.

Rev. Dr. Williams, superintendent of the Methodist Church, left for New Westminster on Friday morning. He will preach there on Sunday, and after visiting a few of the churches of that district, will leave for his home in Toronto.

Mr. J. Roland Reit was a passenger by the Lorne for the east. He will visit Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and other points ere he returns.

The Winnipeg Free Press, of the 17th, announces the appointment of Mr. F. J. Barnard, as Senator, for British Columbia.

THE UNITED STATES.

LOCAL OPTION.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 20.—Judge Pardee, of the United States Circuit Court, in a suit tried here yesterday, held the Georgia local option law to be constitutional. The case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

INTERSTATE ACE.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—In response to the request of Gen. J. C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, on behalf of the inmates of National Homes for disabled soldiers for half-rate fares when traveling from one home to another, the Interstate Commission this afternoon made a long written reply closing with the follwing: "with great respect for yourself and those you represent the commission regrets that it has not the power to comply with your request."

HAS SMALLPOX ON BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The steamer Gaelic, from China and Japan, arrived outside this morning with smallpox on board. She is now coming into the harbor. No particulars have yet been obtained. Before the vessel came to anchor she was boarded by the quarantine officers, who, on investigation, found two cases of smallpox among the Chinese passengers aboard. She was at once placed in quarantine. There are twelve hundred Chinese passengers on board.

WOOL OVER THE C. P. R.

STOCKTON, May 21.—One hundred and eighty tons of wool from the Miller and Lux ranges, in Fresno, were shipped on the steamer City of Stockton to-day to San Francisco en route to Boston over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

HIS REASON DETHRONED.

CHICAGO, May 21.—A gray haired man dressed in black and wearing a long moustache, was brought to the insane department of the county court yesterday, having been found at the Union depot by a police officer. He had just arrived on the train from the west and could give no intelligent account of himself. Subsequently an effort was made to ascertain his name without any result; but in the inside pocket of his vest was found a letter of introduction to U. S. Senator J. N Dolph, of Oregon, who is at present in Washington. The letter was dated May 13, at Port Townsend, Wash. Ter., and the man described as being A. L. Blake, ex-deputy Collector of Customs, at Port Townsend, and who had, for four years, been in charge of foreign office correspondence and Chinese business. The letter explained that Blake, who was honest and capable, had recently been discharged from the employ of the government and went to Washington for the purpose of laying before the President or Secretary of the Treasury certain charges which had been preferred against him by the Collector of Customs, who was Beecher, of Port Townsend. Blake appeared to be suffering from physical, as well as mental illness.

Immense.

There has already been transported east from San Francisco *via* Burrard Inlet and the C. P. R., 2,400,000 pounds of sugar; to say nothing of the enormous quantity yet to come or the large amount of leather, wool, etc., already transported by this route. The saving to the sugar refineries in freight on the above sugar is $2400.

—The employees of the Royal City Planing Mills Co., New Westminster, have contributed $622.25 to the Nanaimo relief fund.

TO THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

Address by Methodist Conference and Reply.

The following is the address presented to His Honor, Lieut.-Governor Nelson, last week by a deputation from the Methodist Church conference and the reply thereto:

The Honorable Hugh Nelson, Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:—We the officers and members of the first annual conference of the Methodist church held in the city of Victoria, and representing the Methodist church in British Columbia, take great pleasure in embracing the opportunity afforded us, on behalf of the people of our congregations, to assure your honor of our continued and hearty loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen and attachment to Her Majesty's person and throne, and also of offering our congratulations to your honor on having received the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

As an old pioneer who for more than a quarter of a century has been identified with the country, shared in the trials, hardships and difficulties incident to pioneer life, and whose energy and enterprise has contributed largely toward the development of its resources, and the settlement of its waste places, we feel that the honorable position you now occupy as the chief executive officer and representative of Her Majesty in the western province of our vast Dominion has been worthily bestowed, and will, we have no doubt, result in good to the country generally.

When Methodism was in its infancy in British Columbia, and needed sympathy and material aid in the protection of our Divine Master's work, we ever found in you a willing contributor to that church's funds, and in other ways ready to lend a helping hand in forwarding the interests of the church in its early efforts to provide the settlers with the ministrations of the Gospel and Christian ordinances.

Our prayers shall ascend to the great head of the church that you may be endowed with wisdom from above in the discharge of the high and responsible duties that must necessarily devolve upon you, and that under your regime you may have the satisfaction of witnessing the prosperity of the country in a greater development of its latent resources than has hitherto been witnessed, and therewith a corresponding increase in a population of men and women imbued with the Divine Spirit, by whose help may be laid broad and deep and enduring the foundation of sound Christian principles so essential to the true welfare of the country and happiness of the people.

Accept the assurances of our personal regard for yourself and also for Mrs. Nelson, and trusting that Heaven's choicest blessings may be vouchsafed to both, we beg in the name and on behalf of the Conference to subscribe ourselves your obedient, humble servants.

E. ROSSON, President.
J. HALL, Secretary.

REPLY.

To the President, Officers and Members of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Church:

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for the kind assurance of your devotion and loyalty to the person and Throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, an assurance that is now coming most gratefully and appropriately to her on the fiftieth year of her reign from her devoted subjects in all corners of the earth.

I thank you for your kind congratulations on my appointment to the position of Lieut.-Governor of this province, and for your kind expressions of confidence in me as the chief executive officer and representative of Her Majesty therein.

Like many of yourselves, I am an old pioneer of the country, and have shared in the trials and vicissitudes of opening it up, and also like many of you, have aided somewhat in its development. Let us hope that we may also witness in the near future its material advancement to one of the highest positions among the provinces of Canada, and that its progress in civilization, enterprise and wealth may aid materially in the general advancement of the Dominion.

From the earliest days of British Columbia I have been brought into contact with the untiring energy and zeal of the workers of the Methodist Church, and am deeply impressed with the value of their efforts in diffusing the blessings of Christianity among both the whites and aborigines of the province, and pray that the blessing of God may be continued on their efforts.

I now thank you for the kind assurance of personal regard for Mrs. Nelson and myself, and I sincerely hope that our action in the high position in which we have been placed may win and retain the esteem and regard of the people generally. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant. HUGH NELSON.

Night Thoughts.

Many of our readers may find some difficulty a believing that the following exquisitely beautiful verses were written by an incurable patient in the Lunatic Asylum, Toronto. Were it not that they are vouched for by Dr. Clarke, the courteous and efficient superintendent of the institution, we frankly confess we never could believe that they came from any such source:

I love to view thee, beauteous star,
Shining in lustre from afar;
Above earth's ever-varying scene,
Thou shinest tranquil and serene.

Thou dost thy peaceful station keep,
While underneath the dark clouds sweep;
And storms may dash o'er earth and sea,
But storms may never reach to thee.

O, could I mount son studded blue,
And sit securely there with you,
With what delightful ease I'd go,
And leave this gloomy vale below.

As thus I mused, from yon bright sphere
A voice seemed wafted to my ear;
It spoke—at least to me it spoke—
And thus the pensive silence broke:

Stop, mortal, stop, and think one hour;
While I reflect my Maker's power,
Thou may'st reflect His richest grace!—
Then cease to envy me my place.

Though high in heaven's blue vault I shine,
My nature's lower far than thine,
And then may'st shine with purer light
When I am quenched in endless night

My home is in these lower skies,
And I can never higher rise;
But then may'st soar to climes above,
Reflecting rays of heavenly love.

Around this dusky globe I roll,
Diffusing light from pole to pole;
But then may'st shine in worlds unknown,
Revolving round Jehovah's throne.

My light is borrowed from the sun;
But thine is from the Holy One;
Thy dream of earthly bliss let go,
And thy superior nature know.

Hereafter let the vulgar talker about the inmates of asylums keep his vulgar tongue still. The writer of these verses and the writer of some others published on Spring—which have been published—prove most conclusively that some of the inmates of asylums have minds incomparably superior to those possessed by many who are considered sane. As one reads these stanzas, and feels their power and beauty, he can scarcely help asking, What is insanity? Clearly the mind that conceived these verses is almost infinitely superior to many minds considered sane.

—A subscription list for the Nanaimo sufferers was last week circulated among the members at Ottawa. The British Columbia members each subscribed $25, Hon. J. H. Pope $25, A. P. Caron $25, Mr. Alonzo Wright $25, Mr. Blake $10 and Mr. Patterson $10. This amount will be very largely increased. It is believed the government will make a grant to the fund.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

EXECUTIONS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—It is officially announced that Adrewjuskin, Assipinoff, Generaloff, Shewnyroff and Uljoff were executed yesterday for the part they took in the recent attempt on the life of the Czar. During the trial of the conspirators by the Senate, in the presence of the representatives of the various governments, it transpired that in 1886 they formed a secret circle to terrorize into action many of its members, and resolved in December to make an attempt to assassinate the Czar; for which purpose they procured expensive bombs. On March 13th, in company with Confederates, who undertook to inform them by a signal when the Czar passed by, they went to Nevsky prospect. It was their intention to throw the missiles under the Czar's carriage as it passed by, but the police frustrated their designs.

FRANCE'S CRISIS.

The papers consider the present cabinet crisis in France as closely connected with the Boulanger question.

DAMAGE FOR LIBEL.

LONDON, May 21.—Mr. Deubeneude, husband of Violet Cameron has obtained £1950 damages against the Manchester *Empire*, for libel contained in an interview with Lord Lonsdale, published in that paper.

THE DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND.

The Duchess of Cumberland, who is in an insane asylum, in Vienna, is excient.

HEAVY GALES.

Heavy gales, accompanied by snow, hail and thunder and lightning continue with unabated violence in England.

THE DIVA PATTI.

Madame Patti who was a passenger in the steamer Umbria had a pleasant voyage and has recovered from her illness. She expresses herself as delighted with the reception accorded her in America.

A NOTED FRENCHMAN DEAD.

Francisque Xavier Michel, the French archaeologist, is dead. He was 78 years old.

STRIKERS IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 21.—The strikers in the district of Borineade are singing the "Marseillaise," visiting the factories and intimidating the employees and causing the stoppage of their works. A number of houses which would not strike have been blown up with dynamite.

GEN. BOULANGER.

PARIS, May 21.—The municipal authorities of Lyons, Rennes, Montpelier, Lehuey and other places have petitioned President Grevy to retain General Boulanger in the cabinet.

TO FORM A CABINET

M. Rouver has consented to form a ministry. He hopes to induce leading members of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to accept positions in the new cabinet.

ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

BERLIN, May 21.—Two subalterns have been arrested at Strasburg on the charge of high treason. They have made confessions, implicating several other officials.

GARIBALDI'S DEATH.

ROME, May 21.—Influential Liberal and Radical members of deputies are arranging for an anti-papal demonstration at Capriera on the anniversary of Garibaldi's death.

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The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 27, 1887.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER is in his 66th year. He occupied the attention of a full house and crowded galleries during the delivery of his budget speech for five hours. It was a splendid effort from a Conservative standpoint; a masterly review of the financial position of the country, embracing the national, commercial and railway position and our possibilities. Party politics for the nonce were dropped. In only one respect can it be said that he was aggressive and his reference to the fisheries question was such as many regard as a challenge to the United States. Sir CHARLES commenced his speech by referring to the progress the country had made during its various epochs, claiming credit as due the National Policy for Canada's continued prosperity. Coming directly to the country's financial position he admitted that there would be another deficit on the 30th of next month of about $300,000; he placed the revenue at $35,000,000 and the expenditure at $35,600,000. For the year 1887-88, which will commence on the 1st of July next, Sir CHARLES anticipates a revenue of $36,400,000 and an expenditure of $35,041,855, leaving an estimated surplus of $1,358,144. But the expenditure does not include the supplementary estimates, which are yet to be brought down, and which may do away with most of the surplus. As to the details of the expected revenue of $35,641,855, it is expected that $22,590,000 will come from customs duties, $6,400,000 from excise, and $7,500,000 from other sources. Concerning the public debt, of which much was heard during the late contest Sir CHARLES said that on the 1st inst., the net debt was $225,-105,961. On the 1st of July, 1867, when the Confederation account was opened, the net debt amounted to $75,728,641.37, so that the net increase since is $149,377,319. For this increase, Sir CHARLES TUPPER accounted by the following expenditures on capital account:

Subsidies to the Provinces	$ 30,743,392
Canadian Pacific Railway	71,053,951
Intercolonial Railway	21,226,248
Other Railways	4,996,134
Canals	22,145,599
Public Works	3,947,729
Dominion Lands and Northwest	5,486,689
Total	$178,580,547

These figures, he said, were up to the commencement of the present fiscal year, since which $4,706,062 have been spent on capital account, making a grand total of $185,292,579 since Confederation. And as the net public debt has increased but $149,-377,319, Sir CHARLES claims that we are doing nicely, as we have thus paid about thirty-four millions out on capital account from the current revenue of the past twenty years. He concluded his reference to the debt by saying that the Dominion now has not a dollar of floating debt, nor is there any prospect that she will have to borrow anything for a long time to come, a statement, he said, which no previous Canadian Budget speech could have truthfully contained. Referring to the progress the country had made since 1867—the first year of Confederation—he quoted the following statistics from official documents: Deposits by the people in chartered banks: 1868, $32,808,104; in 1887, $103,583,950. Deposits in savings banks, 1868, $4,360,692; in 1887 $45,072,886. Discounts given by the chartered banks, 1868, $50,500,316; in 1887, $165,044,-608.

Total imports into Canada, 1868, $73,459,644; in 1886, $104,424,561. Total exports of Canada, 1868, $57,-567,888; in 1886, $85,251,314.

Tonnage of shipping employed, not including coasting vessels, 1868, 12,982,825 tons; in 1885, 13,969,232 tons; in the coasting trade, 1875, 10,-300,939 tons; in 1886, 16,358,274 tons.

Mileage of railways in Canada in 1868, 2522; in 1886, 11,618. Tons of freight carried in 1876, 6,331,757; in 1886, 15,608,128.

Life insurance, net amount in force in 1868, $85,680,082; in 1886, $171,309,-688. Fire insurance, amount at risk in 1868, $188,359,809; in 1886, $611,-794,479.

When the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was undertaken the boldest of our public men had just grounds for fear that the future credit of Canada might be impaired. All that had now passed away. The road was completed, and already earning wealth and fame for the country in a satisfactory degree. In the last five months of last year no less than seven cargoes of tea had passed over their lines to the cities of the east, coming direct from China and Japan. The earnings of the road were increasing marvellously. In 1884 the receipts were $5,570,000; in 1885, $8,368,493, and in 1886, $10,081,803. This was done in years of depression. In dealing with the fisheries question and the possible danger of the United States cutting off commercial intercourse with Canada he reviewed the whole question, and said that Canada had at the expiry of the Washington treaty made overtures for a new treaty in the most conciliatory spirit; that she had since done all she could to meet the States halfway; that the States had shown a callous indifference to the situation until they began to find themselves seriously inconvenienced, and that now if Canada were put on her defence, "her people would be found a united band of patriots, unfaltering in their maintenance of their undoubted rights." This part of his speech had a splendid ring about it and evoked round after round of applause. In conclusion, he claimed that if the States put in force against us what was called the Retaliation policy, there was reason to feel that Britain would turn on the States by putting a duty on United States grain while leaving Canadian grain duty-free, and so benefit the Canadian farmer enormously. Brief reference was made to the trade possibilities between Canada and the Orient. The iron and coal question was then taken up. Sir CHARLES was of the opinion that the iron industry is the greatest of all industries in all countries where iron and coal are found together. Down to the present time, he said, justice had not been done to this great industry in Canada. The United States, after a scientific investigation of the subject, adopted the cardinal principle at which we are aiming, that is protection to the amount of labor consumed in the production of the article. They impose a duty of $6 per ton on pig iron coming into competition with a ton of pig iron produced in the United States. In Canada we have a bounty of $1.50 per ton on pig iron and $2 a ton duty. If there is a country in the world, said Sir CHARLES, to whom the iron industry is important, it is Canada. Why? Because we possess the coal, the iron ore and the fluxes. We possess everything that is necessary to develop a great iron industry within our own borders, but down to the present we have left it almost untouched. Upon the proximity of the ore, coal and fluxes depends the means of production, and then the question is the facilities that exist for conveying it to the great centres to be manufactured. Canada in this respect enjoys advantages beyond any other country in the world. The protection of the iron industry of this country will give to the coal industry of the country an enormous development. Other countries which have reaped great benefits from this industry are not anything like so well situated to reap such a golden harvest as lies unconsidered at our very feet. Mention was made by the speaker of the Island of Texada in this province, the Nanaimo coal fields and the indications of iron ore found all over the Dominion. He forgot the millions of tons of ore visible in the Sooke mountains, within sight of this city. He was of the opinion that by increasing the duty on iron that it would have the effect of stimulating that industry, and give permanent employment to an army of 20,000 men and increasing the population of the country by at least 100,000 souls, milling many millions of capital into circulation, by keeping the money sent abroad by the million within the Dominion. Before announcing the change to be made in the tariff he referred to the necessity that existed for Canada extending her trade relations with foreign countries and announced that it was his intention to follow up the effort that had already been made in Spain and other countries for commercial alliances and treaties with Canada, and that he would again pay London a visit with this object in view.

Those who listened to the first budget speech of Sir CHARLES say it was by far the most interesting one delivered for many years equaling the best efforts of the many able finance ministers who have preceded him. He was mild and temperate in his utterances throughout. At its conclusion he received the hearty applause of his politicat friends in which many of the opposition members also joined, as well as extending to him their personal congratulations.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT followed Sir CHARLES in a speech displaying considerable ability and an intimate familiarity with the minutest details of our financial affairs. Referring to the expenditure on account of the Indians, which now amounts to $1,195,000, Sir RICHARD pointed out that of the $50,000 voted to the Indians of this province, only $3,000 reached the Indians, whilst the balance of $47,000 was paid to white men for looking after them, "and who, he feared, were in many cases greater savages than the savages themselves." He regretted to note that the emigration returns did not sustain the predictions made as to the stream of people that would be certain to find their way to the Northwest and British Columbia. He took exception to the Finance Minister's statements in regard to the prosperity of the country. The condition of the working man was considered not to be a desirable one. After referring to the financial aspect of the speech of the Finance Minister, the duties to be levied, the certainty for future deficits and the assertion that the country was going from bad to worse, morally, financially and politically, he ceased his criticism by moving the adjournment of the debate.

THE RESERVOIRS.

We have neither space, time or inclination to bandy words with our morning contemporary on the question of who is responsible for the delay in the construction of the reservoirs. The fact that the work has been delayed for months is notorious. Whether the *present* minority, of which COMM. HIGGINS is a member, is responsible for that delay is a matter that may very well be left to the ratepayers.

Our contemporary, according to its custom, states a great many untruths. It says: "The blasting done for the present reservoir is worse than useless, and the hole which was dug up at an expense of above $8,000 must be filled up."

This is deliberately untrue. We have the report of the committee before us, and it puts the total cost of "the hole which was dug," including interest and depreciation of plant, at $2,221.59. This is a long way from "above $8,000." The *Colonist*, in mentioning the latter sum, has included the cost of land, the cost of steam drills, boiler tools, lead &c., which are still on hand. As well might he debit the cost of his type, presses and building against a single issue of his paper.

The other references in the article of Saturday are quite as far from the truth. As we have already stated, the question of doing the work by day labor or by contract is one upon which even doctors may disagree. But that point was settled on the 11th, when five councillors (a majority of the whole) decided by vote that the work shall be performed by day labor. Our contemporary wilfully ignores this fact.

All that we desire is to see the work done at once, and in the best and most economical manner. There has been too much child's play—like the resolution of last Wednesday night already. Under proper management by the Council—who should have had in this matter only a single eye to the public good—the reservoirs could now have been completed. Whose fault is it that they are scarcely commenced?

GIGANTIC ENGINEERING WORK.

The great bridge across the Firth of Forth, Scotland, is nearing completion. As a movement of engineering skill it eclipses anything hitherto attempted in the bridge-building line. One of the engineers of the structure, Mr. BENJAMIN PARKER, in a recent lecture before the Edinburgh Literary Institute, said that as regard difficulties of construction the Forth Bridge far transcended the Great Pyramid, which he would contract to build in six years for £3,000,-000. It was not on account of the size only that the Forth Bridge had become a shrine which half the bridge engineers of Europe, Asia, Africa and America aimed at visiting. The bridge was not only a big one, but of a comparatively little-known type. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the work no one had attacked the principle of construction, except one or two well-meaning gentlemen, who thought that a knowledge of geometry might prove a substitute for a mastery of certain elementary problems in engineering construction, but found that it would not. The best evidence of approval was imitation, and he was pleased to be able to tell them that since the first publication of the design for the Forth Bridge practically every big bridge throughout the world had been built on that principle. The weight of one of the 1,700 feet spans was about 16,000 tons, and the heaviest rolling load would not be more than a couple of coal trains, weighing together 800 tons, or only five per cent. of the dead weight. The bridge would, therefore, be as stiff as a rock under the pressure of a train. The estimated lateral pressure of the wind was calculated to be 2½ times as much as the train load, but the whole structure was so thoroughly braced together by lattice girders that a hurricane or cyclone might blow in any direction up or down the Forth without affecting the stability of the bridge. To carry out the work there was an army of 3,500 workmen officered by a proportionate number of engineers, his partner, Sir JOHN FOWLER, being the chief. Altogether nearly £400,000 had been expended on plant and temporary works, and about £360,000 for steel plates, while £350,000 had been distributed in daily wages to workmen. On the engineering staff at the works were representatives of England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Japan, all good and true men, working zealously together with one sole aim—the good of the job. The same spirit animated officers and men, and whilst they gave full credit to the chiefs, they must not forget that building the Forth Bridge was in many respects a soldier's battle. To cling to icy cold plates, hundreds of feet in the air, with a bitter wind howling round one, required courage similar to to that which led men to charge the foe in battle, or to launch a life-boat to the rescue of some ship wrecked crew. All honor, therefore, to the workmen of the Forth Bridge, who day by day were proving that "Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war"

DR. PRAEGER AND THE COLONIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—It appears to me it would be in the interests of the public that the true facts in this matter should be made known by an independent witness. I was at the pit head at the time of the explosion, and left with Dr. O'Brian to help him at the temporary hospital at the old school house when the first wounded and dead men were brought from below. I was at the old school house nursing the wounded men till between 3 to 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and was back again between 7 and 8 of the same morning. The only thing which could have given excuse for the report which appeared in the *Colonist* next day was the fact that one man only (whose name I withhold for his own sake) and who had been employed to assist in the morgue, did, on the morning of Wednesday, under the influence of too much stimulants, misconduct himself there, but he was promptly ejected as soon as it came to the knowledge of the doctors that he was not fit to work. He was ejected in my presence, and I have no hesitation in saying that, apart from this one circumstance, for which no one could be blamed there was no reason for the report in the *Colonist*, and I think it showed, to say the least, the worst possible taste on the part of the *Colonist* reporter to have put it so prominently forward, in view of the conscientious care and diligence with which doctors and all concerned worked under the unfortunate circumstances.

WALTER HARVEY,
Late employee of the coal company.
Victoria, May 23.

A Noted Banker Dead.

Mr. Smithers, president of the Bank of Montreal, died last Saturday somewhat unexpectedly. His death creates a vacancy in the presidency this great monetary institution, as well as in the chairmanship of the board of directors. The salary attached to the former position is $25,000 a year and for the latter $12,500. Next to the Governor-General and Mr. Van Horne's positions that of president of the Bank of Montreal ranks, it being generally considered to be worth in the neighborhood of $40,000. Mr. Smithers has discharged the duties of president for several years. Formerly he was manager of the same bank in New York, with Mr. R. B. Angus, and subsequently with Mr. Watson, who is still in the American metropolis. Sir Donald A. Smith is vice-president, as well as the largest individual stockholder. The position will be offered him, but it is almost certain he will not accept of it, having already a large number of other interests requiring his attention.

Catarrah, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard*.

BEHRING SEA SEIZURES

The Correspondence Submitted to the Dominion Parliament.

Ancient Precedents Quoted—$130,000 Claimed from U. S.

The Minister of Marine submitted to Parliament all the correspondence relating to the Behring sea seizures last year. The vessels seized were the Thornton, the Onward and the Carolina, all owned in Victoria. From the correspondence it is learned that the Canadian Government promptly represented the matter to England, stating that the United States—in claiming the exclusive right of fishing privileges in Behring sea, and in seizing the Canadian schooners there—had interfered with the peaceable and lawful occupation of Canadian citizens on the high seas, and this in spite of admitted principles of international law. In view of the arbitrary action of the United States authorities, the Minister of Marine suggested to her Majesty's Government that immediate reparation be demanded. Sir Lionel S. West saw Secretary Bayard at Washington on November 12th, and spoke to him with reference to the subject. Mr. Bayard said the United States proposed the same rights to Behring seas as were held by Russia previous to the cession of Alaska. Whereupon Sir Lionel West remarked, "Against which rights when owned by Russia the United States protested." "Yes," Mr. Bayard replied, "at that time." The government of Canada forwarded to England on January 3rd, 1887, a statement of the claims made by the captains of the seized vessels. The captain of the Onward claims $8000; the captain of the Thornton $8000, the captain of the Carolina $4000, and also $150 per month for the time the vessel was detained. In addition to this there are claims by the owners and crews of each vessel. On January 12th Mr. Bayard stated by letter that he was awaiting further information from Alaska, and was unable in the meantime to arrive at any conclusion. On February 4th the United State Government ordered that all proceedings against the schooners be discontinued, and all persons arrested in connection therewith released, the other questions involved to be reserved until the paper, connected with the entire case had reached Washington. The first correspondence is in the shape of a protest from the Canadian government. It is dated September 26th, and addressed to the Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope. The facts of the case are fully recited, as well as the contentions of the Alaska Commercial company. The manner of seizure and the treatment to the crews is dwelt upon. The memo concludes that on a pretext having been found to seize the vessels, officers were put in charge and the vessels taken to Ounalaska where their cargoes were discharged. Then they are taken to San Francisco, where the U. S. marshall finds that there is no cause for condemnation, and as the object of breaking up her voyage has been gained, she is released and restored to her owners. Lord Lansdowne, on November 29, makes a second protest on behalf of Canada to the Colonial Office, and quotes the language of the American Minister at St. Petersburg in 1869, when, in disputing Russia's claim to exclusive privileges in the sea, he stated that the claim to jurisdiction a hundred miles from the coast was an innovation on the law of nations. The total amount claimed from the United States Government for the seizure of the three Victoria vess is is $130,000. This sum is made up as follows:—$36,000 for the illegal arrest and imprisonment of the officers of the vessels; $23,000 as the value of the vessels; $17,300 wages of the crew; $10,400, the value of the sealskins seized; $63,000, the value of the probable catch had the seizures not been made, and $3,000 for legal expenses.

AMERICAN NEWS.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Saturday half-holiday was generally complied with to-day. There was a general cessation from business, and down town streets had a Sunday appearance. The exchanges, courts, county and city offices, were closed promptly at noon.

$3,500,000 WORTH OF LUMBER DESTROYED.

DETROIT, May 21.—Specials from various points in the upper peninsula of Michigan say that Crystal Falls, a small mining town, is in imminent danger of destruction from forest fires. Iron Mountain, Quinese and Norway are now out of danger. Barage and Lanse are still in danger, but both places have a good fire protection. The destruction of cordwood, ties and standing pine is estimated at $3,500,000. The southern peninsula is also suffering from fires, as well as the neighborhood of Cheeborgan. The fires is causing considerable destruction in Clare county, where several million feet of timber have been destroyed.

FATAL EARTHQUAKE.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 21.—Reports from local officials in the regions recently visited by the earthquake shocks were received to-day saying the earthquake did not leave a single habitable house standing. At Bapispe sixty persons were killed, and many were wounded beyond the hope of recovery. Between 3 p. m. and 11 a. m., the day following, there were 18 shocks. Bodies are still being dug out. It is thought that the number killed will reach 150. A letter from Jonas declares the existence there of an extensive volcano, and says the smoke is so dense that it cuts off the sun's rays. Many testify that when the earthquake occurred they saw large boulders shot up into the air and that the flames burst forth from the summit of the mountain, setting fire to the forest.

"PEDRO JACK"

How He was Laid out by a C. P. R. Conductor.

The Kamloops Sentinel gives the following particulars of the shooting of "Pedro Jack": Last Friday night one of the C. P. R. conductors was playing poker in a gambling hell in Donald with a professional gambler named Jack McGinty, otherwise "Pedro Jack." The conductor lost considerable money, and at last tumbled to the fact that he was being cheated by McGinty, who seized a "cold deck" on him. This angered the conductor, who had lost all his money, and he drew his revolver and shot McGinty, the ball striking him in the left side and lodging in his right thigh. The wound has probably proved fatal. The conductor immediately fled, and has not yet been secured. He has no doubt reached the American side. Little sympathy is expressed for the gambler, as there are a number of his class who "lay" for the railway men and key others who have money, and are foolish enough to take the chances with them, and they literally rob them.

Spallumcheen News.

A Spallumcheen correspondent sends the Sentinel the following items:

Mrs. Patton, who for two weeks past has been very ill, is regaining health rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes left on Monday, the 16th inst., for the east. Mrs. H. has been a sufferer for years past and of late unusually unwell. She will seek medical aid while away.

Our ranchers have made enormous additions to their orchards this spring, the trees coming from the Fonthill nurseries. These are the first received in quantity from the east. They arrived in splendid shape and have given perfect satisfaction to almost every one.

A Robert Burns chair has come into possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Governor Hill has approved the Saturday Half-Holiday Bill.

Mrs. Longtry has been sitting for a new wax model to be placed on exhibition at the Eden Musee.

A FREE LUNCH SALOON.

Patrons of the Institution Briefly Described—Edibles Given Away.

A dozen men who had the appearance of "galley" slaves sat at tables in the saloon, at whose door hung a white oil cloth sign announcing "Chicken stew to-day." A similar sign at the side of the door began, "Free lunch from 12 to 2 o'clock," and went on to specify the roast beef, Frankfurt sausage and other delicacies that were on tap inside.

"Do many people lunch here regularly?" was asked the bartender.

"A great many workingmen, like those you see at the tables, patronize us," he said. "They get with a glass of beer for five cents a bowl of soup and bread that would cost from ten to fifteen cents in a restaurant. Then there is a table near the door with more substantial edibles; so they get a good meal very cheap. It's a mistake to think that only tramps and loafers eat free lunches. A number of lawyers who live in outlying districts or the suburbs come in here for a bite during the day. Many clerks save their money by patronizing us."

"Do any respectable persons live on free lunches entirely?"

"A few who are out of work or in hard lines do. A teacher of German on the north side has lived on free lunches all winter. His wages were garnisheed, and he didn't know enough about law to protect his rights. He does a little outside work occasionally, and makes enough to buy three or four glasses of beer a day. With each glass he eats a hearty meal.

"A man who once figured on the board of trade and made $1,000 a month does nearly all his eating at free lunch tables. He lost his money and his nerve on the same corner. A great many men out of work, men who have been used to better fare, would be objects of public charity or starve if the saloon lunches were not within easy reach. We never refuse a decent looking man who looks hungry, but fire out tramps and loafers when they move on our layout. Free lunches are not charitable arrangements, but they are often a means of helping worthy people."

In one down town saloon, where an extra quality of soup is served, the crowds at noontime can scarcely be accommodated. Often the tables are all filled and the patrons stand around the room with a bowl in one hand and a spoon in the other. A whole leg of beef is boiled up in a huge caldron. The soup costs the proprietor $30 a day, but he makes a clear profit of $20 on each day's sales of extra beer consumed. Saloon keepers know that a light lunch neutralizes the effects of many drinks, and the capacity of the drinkers is, as it were, enlarged by the lunches. Politicians who fix up tickets, gossipers who have nowhere else to loaf and men who are out for a time are liberal patrons of the lunch stands.—Chicago News.

A Case of Necessity.

One expects a certain amount of "guff" in newspapers. A particular class of writers delight to strike false chords of sentiment and gush. Here's an incident I witnessed myself, which has the merit of truth. I was coming back from Jersey City. The ferry boat was about to enter the slip, when a man near the forward door of the smoking cabin got up and said:

"Mates, I'm a workingman, like the rest of yez. I've got a wife and three children home to-day, starving. I'll grub for a living, do anything an honest man can, but I want ye to help me now to tide me over the night."

Several voices exclaimed, "Shut up; sit down; we've heard that before." The man kept his feet and faced the crowd as it poured through the door. There was nothing of the professional beggar about him, he looked like what he undoubtedly was—a striking coal handler. I saw one passenger give him a silver dollar. Many others gave up smaller coins. I lingered behind and heard a gentleman take down the fellow's name and address and offer him work; then the beggar was left alone in the cabin. I knew the world and was suspicious. I went back and looked into the cabin window, expecting to see the "workingman" counting out his money and preparing for a raid on the next boat load. The poor fellow was down on his knees before a seat, with his head buried in his hands, sobbing like a child. I felt particularly small and sneaked off the boat. The moral of this is: Don't necessarily blackguard a man because he is compelled to strike.—New York Star.

Women Without Good Taste.

What is taste, anyway? It is said to be "the instantaneous, ready appreciation of the fitness of things." To most of us who observe it in others, perhaps regretting the want of it in ourselves, it seems to be an instinct. We envy those fortunate few who are always well dressed, who never buy unbecoming stuffs, who have that gift to make their clothes look as if they had simply blossomed out of their inner consciences as a rose blossoms out of its calyx. Some women always dress their hair becomingly and look their best. Others always make mistakes, and some are, even if handsome, apt to be beautiful frights, whose clothes seem to have been hurled at them by a tornado. One poor young husband, who had married a beauty with no taste, said of his wife: "I feel as if I had married a hurricane."

Some women, morally good and true, have a sort of moral want of taste, and wear too bright colors, too many glass beads, too much hair, a combination of showy fashions and poor materials, which, taken as a whole, gives a good dresser the same sort of anguish to look at as a discordant note in the orchestra affects a musical ear. There are persons, otherwise agreeable, in whom we recognize this want of taste as running through the mind, or across it, a sort of intellectual barsinister, forcing us to believe that their conclusions are not legitimate. People who say innocently things which shock you or, as Punch puts it, "Things one would rather not have said," not necessarily bad things, but awkward things, who put all the diners-out on tenterhooks at a fashionable dinner, such people, we say, have either no taste or bad taste.

It should be the province of woman to put the world at its ease. That is what she is here for. She is accused sometimes of having done quite the reverse, and to have been even early in its history somewhat of an agitating element stirring up Adam's broth, to the detriment of its clearness, but be that as it may, man has always expected her to wear the fine clothes, to make his world ornamental, cheerful, luxurious and restful (he relaxes into a barbarian without her), and she is to be as agreeable as her wits will permit; that is her mission. He does not wish her high plumes to come between him and the play, however.—Mrs. John Sherwood in New York World.

James Lick's Estate.

Mr. Coben, of California, who has been a prominent lawyer on the coast, said the late James Lick recently said: "I made the interpretation of Mr. Lick's will, which the courts out there accepted. Like many such wills drawn up by eccentric philanthropists, its interpretation was a dubious matter. Not only was the will liable to be misconstrued, but there were heirs who came forward with claims. In order to save something to the people, I proposed that the trustees of the estate dismiss these heirs by a compromise. The principal heir got about $350,000, if I correctly remember. There will not be enough money, probably, to carry out all of Mr. Lick's provisions, but a good deal will be done.

"Mr. Lick was a rather queer man to have a passion for astronomy. I have seen him often in California. He wore a high coat collar and a strange kind of a neck scarf, and a handkerchief of a sort of an old fashioned calico pattern. The people out there wonder where he got those scarfs from, as nothing like them could be found on the coast. He went out there at an early day, and bought ground by the acre where the city overspread, until it was sold in costly building lots."—"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

We try to act square, good people. Dont stare! nor think that we care that competitors blare. We treat the world fair, and carry an air of conviction you'll swear when you visit us where our store shows the rare, richest bargains to spare. Our goods always wear, stand all tug and all tear, our profits are bare, we always will dare our stock to compare with all who despair of trying to bear a candle in air to compete with the fair, honest efforts of merchants who deal on the square.

THE SQUARE.
BY
A. GILMORE.
The Leading Clothier,
JOHNSON STREET, - - VICTORIA, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY
(LIMITED.)
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HENRY. S. MASON,
CUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.
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The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company, and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a General Land Investment and Insurance Agency.
MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE AT LOW RATES. Town Lots and Farming Lands for sale on easy terms. my17 D&W

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Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized
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(LIMITED.)
Location of Works, Hixon Creek, B. C.
NOTICE.
THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON THE FOLlowing described Stock on account of assessment levied on the 24th of March, 1887, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.	Amount.
John Smith	1560	1953	19 50
C. A. Vernon	1631	100	1 00

And in accordance with law so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the Company, Quesnelle, B. C., on Friday, the 9th day of June, 1887, at the hour of 2 p.m., to pay said delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.
W. A. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.
Quesnelle, B. C., May 12, 1887. may20 W 2t

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."
—LOT NO. 1357, VICTORIA CITY.
WHEREAS the Certificate of Title of William A. G. Young, formerly of Victoria, B. C., since of Hilisch, Louisiana, to the above mentioned Lot, bearing date the 15th day of April, 1863, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate of such Certificate. Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.
CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT, Registrar General.
Land Registry Office Victoria, 11th May 1887.
may 14

Land Hunters, Attention!
THE undersigned has to notify all parties in want of wild or improved land, or farms to rent, or to be worked on shares, that they can be accommodated by applying to him. Having a thorough knowledge of all parts of British Columbia, he is in a position to impart reliable information to all such as may be anxious for farming, mineral or timber lands. Being a practical farmer, he has a knowledge of the wants of that important class. He has located at Vancouver, the Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where he will be happy to see all new comers on their arrival.
Correspondence collected and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM SHANNON,
Vancouver, B. C.
apl W 1y

Fruit Trees.
Nursery Stock of all kinds, first-class and true to name.
Also Flower Seeds of every description.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Port Hammond Nursery.
Send for Catalogues and Price List.
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NOTARY PUBLIC
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CHILLIWHACK, B. C.
A LARGE AREA OF FIRST CLASS
AGRICULTURAL LAND
For sale in Chilliwhack District and throughout the province.
ORDERS FOR FARM PRODUCE
Will receive prompt attention.
may6 W 1m

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 27, 1887.

A Boon for Travelers.

The new passenger schedule rates over the Canadian Pacific Railway came into force this morning. The following are now the fixed rates between this city and common points in the east over the C. P. R. From the published rates there is now no abatement. From Victoria to Toronto a reduction of $5.65 on former rates has been made; $2.65 to Montreal; $4 to Hamilton and $8 to Winnipeg. These are substantial reductions and such as the traveling public will appreciate. To common points in the United States corresponding reductions have also been made. A revision of the local tariff rates has been made and will shortly be distributed to agents along the line. It is believed that considerable reductions on former rates have been made to interior points from the coast and vice versa.

Vancouver's Red Letter Day.

Great preparations had been made at Vancouver last week for the reception of the first through train at the terminal city to-day. Arches, flag-staffs were erected and the city generally made to look its very best in anticipation of the long-looked for event. It was intended to run an excursion from this city, but the notification to do so came too late to enable the arrangements being completed. Vancouver, from and after to-day, will witness the starting and arrival of the overland trains of the Canadian Pacific. All the officials and employees of the company are now quartered there. Real estate owners anticipate that at last the golden harvest has arrived. Vancouver now or never will rush ahead. THE TIMES extends to the junior, but lusty, city a friendly shake and a God-speed.

Senseless Criticism.

In writing of the accident at the dry dock we said: "If it is found impossible to repair the damage here, a duplicate of the broken parts will have to be procured in England, where the machinery was constructed." The omission of the word "if" and the substitution of a semi-colon for a comma after here, gave the sentence a very different meaning, and our Christian brother on Government street has had something to say about our "usual enmity to Victoria," &c. We are quite well aware that there is *more than one* machine shop in Victoria where the break might be repaired.

Jubilee Waltz.

The Jubilee Waltz, composed by that celebrated composer of dance music, Charles Coote, has made its appearance in the city. It is simple and can be played at first sight. The air is very pretty, especially the first two numbers, and winds up with the National Anthem in waltz time. A splendid picture of the Queen adorns the first page, which is taken from a late photo of Her Majesty. The piece is ten pages, worth 75 cents per copy, and a very appropriate work to possess.

The Capital.

Our inland contemporary, the Kamloops *Sentinel*, publishes an editorial on the site of the capital. The claims of Victoria, New Westminster, Vancouver and Kamloops are discussed, and the conclusion arrived at is that the latter place is the only possible site for the future political capital of the province. We are reassured, however, to learn that it is not proposed to make the change immediately, but that time and a turn in events are depended upon to accomplish the result so ably advocated by our ambitious contemporary.

Distinguished Clergymen Coming.

The Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Brantford, who visited this city some five years ago, will again visit Victoria about the end of June. He will dedicate the Chilliwhack Presbyterian Church during his visit to this province. A number of other clergymen from the Presbyterian General Assembly gathering in Winnipeg will also come to the Queen City of the Pacific Coast in British possessions, some of whom will officiate in the city churches, of which no doubt due notice will be given hereafter.

Unlucky.

Mr. King, of the Jubilee stage coach, has met with enough bad luck of late in losing horses by a strange disease—probably colic—to make his hair turn gray. Within the last six weeks he has lost three valuable horses, each from the same complaint, which manifests itself by the bodies slowly swelling to a large size. Several other horses have lately succumbed in the same manner, the most valuable one being a Norman Percheron stallion, valued at $1200, the property of Mr. J. Tod of Cordova Bay, which died about ten days ago.

Equine Amusement.

Horseback riding seems to be rapidly growing in favor, judging by the number of both sexes to be seen in the saddle daily. This is an encouraging indication. The recreation is one that combines pleasure with exercise, and though it may not be beneficial to every one, yet those who like it and with whom it agrees, it not only affords enjoyment, but is conducive to good health; and that is most desirable in these days of so many aches and ills which the human race is heir to.

The Dear Little Things.

A large number of babies have been added to the population of the city during the past two months. The darlings are welcome—they are not too late to grow up with the country. So says the affectionate Vancouver *News*. We might add that it's well it is so; there is such a thing as the present Tory government imposing a customs duty on foreign imported babies. The country needs protection for home manufactures.

Mining at Yale.

The reports from Yale in regard to quartz finds continue to be encouraging. A lead, showing gold to the eye, has been found at Siwash Creek, about six miles from Yale, on the opposite side of the Fraser. A mine owned by Mr. Ravesback and others has assayed well, and in a small way there may be said to be a mining boom in the old town.

Spiritualism.

Rev. D. Fraser preached an eloquent sermon yesterday forenoon on the subject of demoniacal possession. By a carefully reasoned argument, he showed that the spirits which speak through so called "mediums" of the present day are analogous to the evil spirits read of in the scriptures and which were driven out by Christ.

An Indian Assailant.

Bill Namakow, a Comox Indian, was charged at Nanaimo with assaulting Chief Constable Stewart with a canoe mast at the Euclataw rancheria over two years ago. At the time Bill gave the officers the slip and was only lately captured. He was committed for trial.

Bossi's Wharf.

Plans for the erection of a wharf by C. Bossi, on lot 127, this city, abutting on the harbor, have been deposited in the public works department at Ottawa, and with the registrar of titles here.

Is It So?

The schooner Dolly is cruising for the Active, now hauled up 100 miles from Cape Flattery. The Active has $8000 in her safe.

OUR LATEST INDUSTRY.

Mr. John Weiler's New Factory Begins Operations To-Day.

Another New Industry Added to Victoria's Manufactures.

Mr. John Weiler's new furniture factory, on Humboldt street, was put into operation to-day. Some months since THE TIMES gave an extended notice of this new enterprise, describing fully the buildings and the machinery to be utilized in the factory, as well as the probable number of men likely to be employed in connection with this new enterprise. At an early hour this morning steam was got up, and at 7 sharp the engine began its work. The fly-wheel, on whose shaft is attached the belt pulley, made its first revolutions and the whole machinery was in motion.

THE WORKS PROPER.

The boiler, which is of 40-horse power is placed in a lofty, roomy, brick building. Over the boiler room is the drying kiln, which is not yet quite finished. The boiler is bricked in, the idea being to economize fuel as far as possible in generating steam. The kiln will be fitted up with all modern appliances for drying the lumber to be used in the factory, rendering it perfectly impervious to the effect of heat after it is manufactured. The engine is placed in the basement of the main factory. It is of 35-horse power. There is no unnecessary ornamentation about it. Everything denotes strength, stability and durability. It is speeded to make one hundred revolutions per minute. Attached to the engine is a heater and the pump. The lubricating attachments are of an automatic nature. On this floor are two lines of shafting, each 30 feet long, with hangers, pulleys and belting to drive the machinery on the next floor above. This shafting runs at a speed of 300 revolutions per minute. In this floor are located the blacksmith's forge, a large revolving grind stone and other machinery. The room is lofty and airy in appearance. On the next or ground floor from Humboldt street is placed the following machinery: A power planer, a traveling revolving saw, a rip saw with a boring attachment, a 3-headed sticker and moulder combined, a tennoning machine, a double-headed shaper, a finishing cut off saw, a band-saw for scroll and ornamental work, a mortising machine, a turning lathe, an emory polisher; a carving machine is being rigged up as well as a sand drum for polishing work. This room presents an attractive, neat and clean appearance. The ceilings are lofty; the room is exceedingly well lighted. On the second storey are several machines in various stages of erection, and the glueing reservoirs, which are heated by live steam. This will be the working room in which the furniture will be put together. Racks and shelving are being built whereon to place the work in its various stages of manufacture. It is also a roomy apartment, well lit and ventilated. On the third floor there will be stored loads of various stages of construction. In a few days several car loads of walnut, ash, oak and other lumber will be forward from the east. At present the machinery is being run on native woods and making preparations for the arrival of the lumber already mentioned.

Mr. Weiler expresses himself as well pleased with the machinery, every part of which, he says, works to perfection. The establishment is equipped very thoroughly. Everything indicates order and a determination to utilize the machinery to its utmost capacity. The whole is under the charge and management of Mr. A. G. Day, who is a thorough machinist and a perfect master of mechanism. Already there are fourteen men employed in the works, a number which will be largely augmented very shortly. Mr. Weiler's enterprise is to be commended. His large and ever increasing trade demanded the erection of this factory, which is a credit to Victoria and the energy, pluck and perseverence of the gentleman who has conferred on this city one of its greatest boons, for nothing tends to build up any city or community so much as manufactories. Mr. Weiler's new departure is certain to result in increased business for his extensive establishment which is one of the largest on the coast. It is his intention to manufacture furniture and furnishings for this city, the Island, the mainland and the Northwest, which promises to be a very extensive market for Victoria's manufactures. All success to such men as Mr. Weiler and his energetic sons have proved themselves to be says THE TIMES.

The machinery and belting throughout is from the well-known and long established machine shop of the Messrs. Cowan of Galt, Ont., whose machinery in this province gives excellent satisfaction.

The Victoria Gaol.

The Rev. J. Calvert, of the Methodist Conference which concluded its labors last week in this city, leaves to-morrow for his mission at Bella Bella and Rivers Inlet by the Glad Tidings. He visited the gaol on several occasions during his stay in this city, where he arrived from the east a few days prior to the convening of the Conference. Relative to these visits he writes: It was our happy lot to arrive in Victoria about two weeks ago. Since then we have not been indifferent as to the character of our surroundings, nor disinterested in the welfare of this fair city. On Sunday, the 15th inst., we visited the gaol and endeavored to encourage its unhappy inmates towards reformation. Again, on the 22nd inst., we returned on the same errand. After the hour of service had passed, and the prisoners were safely "located," we were, through the kindness of Mr. Hutcheson, the head gaoler, shown through the prison. We feel compelled to compliment Victoria on the condition of her house of correction. As far as we were able to judge the house equipment was complete; the comfort of the unfortunate inmates certainly was all that could be desired. We examined their cells; they were roomy, clean and airy. We examined their clothing; it was of good quality, clean and comfortable. We examined their food. It was all that could be desired in quality, and was served out in liberal quantity. Kitchen and laundry, in their cleanliness, gave evidence of care and attention. The bath rooms were marvels of neatness. Altogether, this prison impressed us as being one of the best kept institutions we have yet seen. Beautifully situated, with a commanding view of the city and surrounding country, we should imagine it to be a most desirable residence, were it not for the "lock and key" which speaks of the loss of liberty and freedom. Great credit is due to Mr. Hutcheson and his subordinates for the order and neatness everywhere observable, and for the good behavior of the prisoners under their charge.

The Hong Kong S. S. Line.

A letter from Messrs. Daniell & Co., London, England, to their agent in this city, Mr. A. Ferguson, contains the information that the C. P. R. had purchased from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the steamship Batavia for the Vancouver-Hongkong route. The Batavia was to leave London for Victoria on May 18th.

The British Commissioners and the Virginia Legislature could not agree on a settlement of the State debt.

Collision at Sea.

NEW YORK, May 22.—On Thursday, May 19th, at 5:25 p. m. while the weather was calm and smooth, the British steamer Celtic, of the White Star Line, from Liverpool, came into collision with the British steamer Britannic of the same line from New York to Liverpool, striking her on the port side aft, and doing considerable damage. The Britannic's boats were lowered and filled with women and children from the cabin and steerage, in an orderly and expeditious manner. It is to their shame that several men forced themselves into the boats. Meanwhile an examination was made, the damage to the Britannic ascertained, and it being found that the vessel was not likely to founder, such boats as were within hail were recalled and their occupants received on board. The others had boarded the Celtic. A pad was made and placed over the hole in the Britannic's side and she was turned about toward New York, having arranged with the Celtic to keep her company. The saddest and most deplorable result of the accident is that several steerage passengers who were lounging about at the time of the collision were killed and several others were injured. Both vessels were accompanied by the steamship Marengo, British, from Swansea for New York and the British Queen from Liverpool for New York, arrived at the bar at 1 o'clock this morning. The above report is from the purser of the Britannic, who refused to give any further information. Some steerage passengers from the Britannic are stopping at the Miners' Hotel, No. 2 Front street. Both steamships are anchored off the bar, being detained by fog. The Celtic's bow is stove in; but otherwise the vessel is not much damaged. The Britannic's compartment is full of water. She will reach her dock in this city about eight p. m. One report says one man and three women were killed, while another says the victims were 1 woman, 1 child and 5 men.

FOUNDERING OF THE HARKAWAY.

LONDON, May 23.—The new racing yacht Thistle lost her bowsprit and was otherwise damaged in the run from the Clyde to Cowes during a gale on Friday. While on the trip the Thistle rescued three men in a life boat, belonging to the steamer Harkaway which had foundered at sea. Sixteen lives were lost when the steamer went down. The life boat originally carried six persons, three of whom succumbed to privations.

O'Brien's Movements.

NIAGARA FALLS, May 22.—To-day a delegation from Rochester, headed by Dr. W. R. Casey, a prominent National League leader, called upon Mr. O'Brien. From Buffalo there came Father Patrick Cronan, editor of the *Catholic Union and Times*, and Jas. Mooney, ex-president of the Irish National League of America. Many visitors from Hamilton and other points, headed by several well known citizens and clergymen, called upon Mr. O'Brien, who remained in his room all day. O'Brien said to correspondents that although he was greatly exhausted, and scarcely able to speak above his breath, he was determined upon going to Hamilton to-morrow. His friends are alarmed at this decision, not because of their fear of another attack there, although such an attack is considered exceedingly probable, but because the [illegible] and the effort of making another speech are likely to overpower him and imperil his life. It is said by some of his enthusiastic friends here that a strong body guard of stalwart men will be organized in Buffalo and will accompany him. Mr. O'Brien, however, does not approve of this, as he does not think there will be any need for such a step. His friends have positive opinions to the contrary, but they will do nothing without his sanction. He goes from Hamilton to Montreal, where an open air meeting will be held and a torchlight procession organized to escort him through the principal streets of that city.

MURDER NEAR KAMLOOPS.

Frank Spencer Shoots Peter Foster on Campbell's Ranche.

KAMLOOPS, B. C., May 21.—Last evening about 7 o'clock two men named Peter Foster and Frank Spencer, who have been working on Campbell's ranche, about eleven miles east of Kamloops, quarrelled and exchanged blows. Spencer seized a knife and chased Foster, but was foiled in his attempt. He then took up a Winchester rifle and deliberately fired at Foster. The ball penetrated the right arm, and passing through the stomach lodged in his left side. The wounded man was immediately brought to the hospital and the ball extracted by Dr. Tunstall. Although every effort was made to save his life he gradually sank, and died at 4 o'clock to-day. The murderer escaped. The authorities have sent parties in pursuit.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

PERSONALS.

From Monday's Daily.

Miss Gertie Borthwick, Victoria, is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. Gordon, Kamloops.

Mrs. T. J. Burnes and her son, Mr. T. S. Burnes, left for the east this morning *via* the Northern Pacific. The former goes to Dublin and the latter to New York.

Mr. T. C. Sorby, architect, of Vancouver, paid the capital a flying visit to-day.

The Rev. J. Calvert leaves for Bella Bella and Rivers Inlet by the Glad Tidings to-morrow.

Capt. Ainsworth, of Oakland, Cal., arrived in the city to-day by the Sound steamer.

Mr. McNidder, of the Bank of Montreal, left suddenly for the east yesterday *via* the C. P. R. It was his intention to go *via* San Francisco, but Mr. Smithers' death changed his plans.

Mr. Hugh Boyd and family, of the North Arm, will leave on Wednesday morning for Ireland. They will be accompanied by Miss McColl. It is their intention to remain in the Emerald Isle for ten years, Mr. Boyd having leased his farm for that period.

Supt James Wilson of the C. P. R. telegraph service, returned from the Sound to-day. He reports Seattle as booming; the city resembling Winnipeg in its best booming days.

Death of Dr. Forbes.

Dr. Forbes, ex-M. P. for Queen's Co., N. S., and well-known to many in this city and province, died in Liverpool last Wednesday of heart and lung disease.

The New York Fire Department has been supplied with nets in which to catch persons who jump from burning buildings.

About 20,000 houses are under contract for erection in Philadelphia this season.

RESPECTABLE NIPS.

SOLEMN FACED FELLOWS WHO ASK FOR "SPIRITUS FRUMENTI."

The Complaint of a Druggist Who Cannot Avoid Selling Alcoholic Drinks to High-Toned Gothamites—Carrying Around a Physician's Prescription.

"What will it cost me to advertise my business for sale?" asked an uptown druggist recently. "I wouldn't dare do it, though, for I would have a procession in here next day like a crowd of voters going to the ballot box on election day; but seriously, there are times when I'm mad enough to do it. What I object to is keeping a bar under false pretences. Yet I have to, or I should lose some of my best customers. And that is just where the trouble is. When a stranger comes in and rubs his hand on his stomach and puts on an agonizing face, and feebly mutters that he'd like a little brandy and ginger for the colic, why, I can tell him we don't sell it. I know he's a hypocrite, who don't care to walk up to a bar like a man and take his drink; he knows I'm when I tell him I don't sell it that way. But when my highly respectable customer who buys and whose family buys all their drugs and fancy articles of me comes in and asks for a little tonic and plain soda, I can't lose his hundreds of dollars of business every year by refusing. Now, there's a rich man who lives around the corner on the avenue. He comes in every day about 5 o'clock, and all he says is, 'Little strup, Ed.' That means Holland gin with a little soda, and a thumping glassful of gin, too. It don't make any difference whether there are ladies in or not, and so I have instructed Ed whenever he comes in, to whisk perfumery around so that the smell of gin won't pervade."

Then the druggist pointed to a large bottle on an upper shelf marked aqua fortis. "That's a trick," he said, "that I was driven to. Any druggist would think that was very queer looking aqua fortis, and so it is. That bottle contains my very best whisky. There are three or four men—good fellows, splendid customers—who got into the habit of coming in, going behind the counter and helping themselves to whisky, and to my best Bourbon. Sometimes they paid, sometimes they didn't. So I told Ed to fill the aqua fortis bottle with the best and put the second grade in the other bottle, and now these men come in, help themselves, smack their lips and swear that I have the finest whisky in New York. I don't smile, but I want to when they say that.

WANT "SPIRITUS FRUMENTI."

"I hate to have these scholarly fellows ask for their nips. They come in with solemn faces, but with an eager eye, and say, 'Let me have some spiritus frumenti.' I had just as soon hear a man blurt right out, 'Give me some Bourbon whisky;' or when they suggest spiritus vini Gallici,' that provokes me. I'd rather they'd say French brandy."

Here the druggist heaved a sigh, and then added: "They expect we're going to keep a general intelligence office; get mad if we don't know where Brown and Jones live; expect us to keep a postoffice, get offended if we don't keep beer, make other folks offended if we do, and then swear because we can make a barrel of lime water for ten cents and sell it for ten cents a couple of ounces, and think our profit outrageous. I know a druggist who has gone out of the business because he couldn't stand it, and the last straw was rather rough on him. He's a deacon and prominent member of his church. One day he was at the soda fountain, talking with his pastor. One of his best customers, an old man, whose trade was good for $500 or $600, perhaps more, every year, came in. Said he, 'I want some whisky and a little calisaya bark,' and he said it right out before the minister. My friend stuttered and hemmed and hawed, for it was a bad give away to the minister, and at last he said: 'We don't sell whisky except for medicinal purposes.' The customer asked him when he had shut down on it, and thought my friend was joking, and winked at the minister, whom he didn't know, and then said, 'Come, be quick. I want to catch the next car.' My friend was in a cold sweat, but said, 'Well, seeing as you are an old man and don't feel well, you shall have it.' But the minister was no fool. He saw through it all. Anyway, my friend has sold out."

"Couldn't you protect yourselves by selling only on a physician's prescription?" the druggist was asked. The idea seemed to amuse him. "Why," he said, "some of my customers carry such prescriptions around with them for emergencies, if they happen to be down town or over in Brooklyn, where I'm told the druggists pretend to be very strict."—New York Sun.

A Mistaken Chicken.

"Speaking of chickens," remarked a gentleman, "I used to have a cream colored bantam that was gamer than any of your game chickens. He would fight anything on earth I have seen him stampede a drove of cattle going along the road by flying in a cow's face. I have seen him tackle a horse. He never was whipped. Bigger chickens always flew over him, but he never failed to hit. He's dead now. He killed himself."

"How was that?" some one asked.

"Well, you know when Barnum's show came through here it had wagons with large mirrors on their sides. One of these wagons passed my house and the little bantam was sitting on the fence. He saw his reflection in the wagon and flew at it, striking the glass like a bullet. He must have broken every bone in his game little body."—Atlanta Constitution.

Worms in the Ice.

The ice gathered in many New Jersey ponds has been found of late to be filled with small particles resembling worms, which have come to be called ice worms. A gentleman near Dover, who found the ice in his pond affected in this way, made an investigation. He says the pond was filled with little wrigglers, and these were shedding their skins. These skins floated to the surface and adhered to the bottom of the ice, and, as it froze from the bottom, filled it with what looked like great numbers of little worms. He has noticed that ponds plentifully stocked with fish are free from the wrigglers.—Chicago Tribune.

Creditors Not Admitted.

"How many calls did you receive on New Year's?" asked a K street girl of one from Connecticut avenue.

"I don't remember, but I think there were eighty-four."

"Goodness gracious, is that all? Why, we received 260."

"Oh, well," said the other, cruelly, "you see we don't have as many creditors around town as you do."—Washington Critic.

The Obstinate Lamp Wick.

Sometimes the lamp wick obstinately refuses to be turned up in an orderly manner. It will seem firmly wedged at one side, while the other runs up in a point, causing weariness and vexation of spirit. To overcome this depravity, take a new wick, draw out a single thread near the selvage and the wick will be found tractable when introduced into the burner. The cogs will take it up properly, and it will appear in good form and give an even flame when lighted.—Chicago News.

If you have such a thing as a corn, roll a lemon until soft, cut off a thick slice, bind on at night. It may soften by application. If not, "try, try again," and it will surely cure.

An Earmark.

Her form is like the sculptor's dream of love,
Her speech is like the cooing of a dove,
Her features e'en an anchorite would please,
Her eyes—those specs! alas, she's Bostonese.

The Hon. George Bancroft is said to get his beard trimmed on the fourth day of every month.

Kissing as an Amusement.

It may be asserted in a general way, that wherever in the United States you do not find dancing, you find kissing. In communities where dancing was disapproved I have seen "string games" called for and carried into practice at entertainments held in school houses and even at church sociables. In such places church members and, for aught I know, deacons, take part in the amusement; and I have seen it develop a friskiness, so to speak, in grizzled men, which made them, one would say, anything but seductive or beguiling to the young and fair. Among those of earlier years kissing becomes in such communities a systematic pursuit, like hunting or fishing. Young girls whose parents object to it are neglected or disliked; a young man in such a village told a friend of mine, with some indignation, that she was the only girl in town whom he had not kissed.

It is of no use to object to it as immoral where the church members are committed to it. Perhaps it cannot be called immoral, but when society has reached a certain stage of refinement these games vanish. The zymbol of that increased refinement is usually dancing. Dancing, whatever its drawbacks, serves practically as the antidote to kissing games; where one begins the other dies out. They do not seem to flourish side by side; at any rate, people rarely go back from dancing to kissing. Granting, for the sake of argument, that it is necessary to have some amusement, the choice lies, in our villages and scattered families, between these two forms of relaxation. Which is the better of the two?—Harper's Bazar.

Charming Tricycle Riders.

Two very pretty and very stylish looking young ladies have been making a decided sensation on the avenue by their dexterous riding of the tricycle. Both are remarkably pretty and wear handsome street costumes. One of them wears a gentleman's high silk hat, the only difference being that it is turned up on one side and has a little black feather in it. Her cloth dress fits her trim figure exquisitely, and on her wee, pretty foot she wears a long boot, like a backwoodsman. The top of her boot hides her pretty ankle, but the convenience obviates many of the objections raised to ladies riding tricycles. Her companion wears a Tam O'Shanter cap, which falls prettily about her head. Both the high silk hat and the Tam O'Shanter are kept on the ladies' heads by long, flat pins, and they go flying up the avenue without fear of losing their headgear. They each own a single tricycle, and use them in the morning, but in the evening, when the avenue is crowded, they ride a double tricycle, and cause many of the congressmen's hearts, and senators', too, by the way, to go pit-a-pat in unison with the girls' daintily booted feet on the pedals.—Washington Cor. Baltimore American.

A Censure Partly Undeserved.

There is a good deal said about the idleness and so on of American young women, the daughters of parents who are well to do in the world, which is undeserved. Because a girl is fond of life and its active pleasures, because she dances, is deeply interested in dress, goes to many entertainments and has what she herself calls "an awfully jolly time," in no wise is this evidence that she cannot mix with all these lighter undertakings real hard work. We do not refer altogether to the endless little things which occur at home and which would cause growling and grumbling if they were left undone. But no one who has not been on the inside has any conception of how much the girls do to help their mothers and ease the burdens of their elders. The gayest and most popular of society girls are not free from these duties, and they are usually taken as a matter of course. They are undertaken without a thought of lazy, discontented repining as a general thing; when this rule does not apply I pity the man, though he be fifty times a millionaire, who marries the girl. Life is not all rose leaves to them by a very great deal.—Toledo Blade.

A Dangerous Practice.

The practice of allowing children to go out at night to find their own companions and their own places of amusement may leave one in twenty unscathed and without danger; but I think that nineteen out of twenty fall down wounded or destroyed. And if there is one thing that should be more imperative than another, it is that your children shall be at home at night; or, that, if they are abroad, you shall be abroad with them. There may be things that it is best that you should do for your children though you would not do them for yourselves; but they ought not to go anywhere at night, to see sights, or to take pleasure, unless you can go with them, until they are grown to man's estate and their habits are formed. And nothing is more certain than that to grant the child liberty to go outside of the parental roof and its restraints in the darkness of night is bad, and only bad, and that continually.—Henry Ward Beecher in New York World.

The Cooking Stove Apostacy.

The religious papers are taking up what some of them call the "cooking stove apostacy." The point of their complaint seems to be that the caterer is gaining ground at the church sociable, and, like the political parties, they call on the country to "rise with alarm" a ministry of three orders—pastor, deacons and professional cooks, the last in white vestments, manipulating the ritual of pies and cakes. Well, good brethren, and why not? Did you ever view with alarm the flushed faces of the sisters of the church who have wearied themselves out from time immemorial, bent their backs and ruffled their tempers preparing the simple meal "for whose restoration you clamor?" If the caterer, with his white vest and white gloves, can relieve some measure of fatigue and worry on the part of the feminine portion of the congregation the church social will serve a better end than it ever has before.—Kansas City Journal.

Busy Men and Women.

A busy woman who must think, who must care for others, whose heart is in her work for others, and whose life cannot be confined within four walls or any narrowing conventionalities, seeks her kind and saves her precious moments by receiving her friends upon one day in the week. The busy man, shut in his office for long hours, harassed by many cares and often flagellated by foes, finds it sweeter and better for the few moments' chat in some attractive home, where beauty, music and flowers give him the needed poetry to mate with his prosaic cares.—Chicago Tribune.

Awkward Hours.

A bright and busy little woman, who was asked to some entertainment from 3 to 5 the other day, sent back word she couldn't go, for she couldn't go to heaven between those hours in the afternoon! And they are awkward hours, when you come to consider it. Only the idlers, the butterflies and the gadabouts truly like this afternoon tea and chocolate visiting. For the workers it is destruction; but then, what right has a working man or woman to "play" before 6 at night?—Boston Herald.

Women as Missionaries.

At Wellesley college eighty young women have expressed a desire to work as foreign missionaries; at Oberlin, about 100 signified the same purpose, and, including all these and other colleges, there are about 400 young women willing to work in the foreign field.—Public Opinion.

The last edict issued by the cultured society of Boston is that the use of pet names should be abandoned. Mamie is now plain Mary, Lulu becomes Lucretia, Sallie abandons the terminal ie and is written Sarah, etc.

The Beggars of Rome.

It is estimated that the beggars of Rome receive $2,000,000 a year in alms and that 500 of them are worth from $15,000 to $25,000 each. A Roman who can make money by begging is not going to work.

MONTANA BEAVERS.

YELLOWSTONE PARK THE ANIMALS' REFUGE FROM TRAPPERS.

Some Rare Specimens Captured—Pelts of the Golden Beaver—Dams Built by the Sagacious Little Animals—Origin of "Beaver Lake."

"All signs fail in dry weather, but when the beaver builds his 'cache' high then look out for blizzards and blasts." So says a veteran cow puncher, who in the early days made his living by trapping beavers in Montana, and all admit that the veteran knows what he is talking about. Late last fall the beavers up this way began building high, and sure enough the weather turned out cold, for a week's blizzard is not done blowing yet, and the snow is all the way from two to three feet deep on a level.

There can be no question that this whole northwestern belt was many years ago a great resort of beavers, for there are evidences still left of thousands upon thousands of homes, each of which must have contained at some time one complete family. The early French traders and Hudson Bay trappers considered this a favorite hunting ground for all sorts of fur bearing animals, for nearly all the Indian tribes in this latitude have traditions, or unwritten history, wherein they bartered pelts and furs with the "palefaces who came down from the north."

SOME RARE SPECIMENS.

There are more beaver now in Montana than anywhere else in the United States. The variety, too, is greater here, for the writer has seen three distinct specimens, all of which were trapped within 100 miles of this point. Besides the ordinary beaver a Piegan Indian killed not long ago on the Upper Marias river a female beaver, and upon investigating her home found four young ones in the cache, two of which were white and two black. The albino pair were smaller than the dark ones, but they were indeed a rarity, and most beautiful objects to behold. Another rarity in the beaver line was found over on Milk river about two years ago. I refer to the golden beaver, who possesses, I believe, the choicest and rarest of furs. Although there must have been a family to which this specimen belonged, yet only one was captured.

The Crow Indians have a number of bright, rusty beaver skins, which they say were captured on their reservation at the head of the Big Horn river. They describe the fur when on the animal as possessing a most beautiful sunshiny appearance, which leaves no question in my mind but that the Crows captured the pelts in question from the true golden beaver. I have never heard of the species being caught outside of Siberia, but here we certainly have them in Montana. The greatest resort of beavers in the northwest is the head waters of the Yellowstone river, its tributaries and the Yellowstone National park. Beaver lake, in the park, is a wonderful spot. The complicated system of dams built by the sagacious and industrious little animal is not equaled on earth by the finest of engineering work. They are hard workers, and use judgment in choosing a place to build and live, and they make the dams with such patience and skill that a torrent which would tear away the strongest and best constructed by man simply sweeps over them without effect, and really leaves them stronger than before. Instead of weakening the structure, the reservoir is filled with debris, which is, in fact, just what the beavers want. In choosing a place to live, Beaver lake will show the good sense of these little animals.

ORIGIN OF "BEAVER LAKE."

To begin with, the lake itself is a lovely sheet of water, bounded in by the famed obsidian cliffs on one side and abrupt, lofty mountains on the other. Any one with half an eye can see there never was such a thing as Beaver lake in existence until the little animals themselves went to work and dammed the lower end of the canyon, which brought into creation that charming and lovely sheet of water. Dotting the lake in hundreds of places are little mounds, conical and oval in shape, rising directly out of the water. There are the homes of the families. They consist of arched and interlocked willows, plastered thick with mud, which leaves a covering about two or three feet, which is a sure protection against the cold of this climate. The entrances are all under water, small crevices being left to give the necessary air. In choosing a place for a house they build far out in the water, away from land if possible, for there they are safe from their hereditary enemies, the bear, the puma, the gray wolf and the mountain lion, which fairly swarm throughout the park in countless numbers.

The beavers are pretty well hunted all over Montana, but, like all the other animals fera naturu up this way, they are naturally and surely drifting over into the Yellowstone National park, which seems to be about the only haven of safety left to them in all the wide northwest. There they are protected by saving laws. Still the pot hunters are ever after them, and unless promptly checked will destroy the remnant of wild and fur bearing animals still left in our country. Only last week a pot hunter was caught setting beaver traps on Gardiner river, which is in the park limits. He was promptly ejected and his traps destroyed.—Montana Cor. San Francisco Call.

Ingersoll on Music.

Although there are but few who suspect it, it is nevertheless a fact that Col. Ingersoll is one of the most enthusiastic devotees of music and as thorough going a Wagnerian as can be found in this city. He never misses a notable performance at the Metropolitan opera house, and symphony concerts are his especial delight. While conversing with the colonel the other evening the subject of music was broached, and the colonel said that he got all his musical education in two weeks, and that that was enough to give him a knowledge of the principles that would serve him for a lifetime. He made the great discovery that there were three kinds of music, and these he classified in the following original fashion: The first kind was "heel music," or simply rythmical sound, a succession of homogenous notes, or a tattoo. This was the lowest form. The second was what he called "soul music," or the repetition of different sounds in varying cadences. This appealed to the feeling and the emotions, but went no further. The third and highest form of music was "thought music," which is represented only by Wagner and his school. It was this form of music, he said, which appealed to the intellect and made man think in music language.—New York Graphic.

Mind Versus Matter.

A man came into the sanctum with a fence rail to annihilate the editor for an alleged grievance. The latter, who was whittling, looked up and said:

"My friend, did you ever consider that, even if you did thrash me, you could not stop the publication of this paper, and it would only be the worse for you, because either myself or my successor would be bound to get even with you. You may lick the editor to your heart's content, but the newspaper goes on forever."

And instead of thrashing the editor the man left the fence rail as part payment of his subscription.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

Stiff neck, or rheumatism of the muscles of the neck, is usually caused by exposure to currents of cold air, or by wearing damp clothing around the neck. One effective remedy consists in binding the neck with cotton batting, and applying a hot flat iron. The patient should lie down so as to have the affected part uppermost. Heat two irons and apply one continuously until relief is obtained.—Herald of Health.

Last year, as criminal statistics show, twelve young women were shot for refusing offers of marriage.

Cold days quickly tell upon women out of doors whose complexions are spurious.

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The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 27, 1887.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

To-day's issue of our morning contemporary gives indubitable evidence that the old man is once more at the bellows, and that the *Colonist* is itself again. When we referred to the reservoir question, and condemned the attempt of a minority of the Council to subvert the wishes of the majority, we knew that our remarks would call forth a reply from the editor of our Government street contemporary, for the reason that he is one of the minority responsible for the delay in water works construction. With characteristic effrontery and untruthfulness, the facts are misrepresented by our esteemed friend, who speaks about "corkscrew brigade," "contract" and "day labor," etc., to the exclusion of all argument and common sense. So far as his harmless witticism of "corkscrew brigade" is concerned, we will simply remind our contemporary that Mr. Higgins was the first member of the City Council to wend his way to the spiral stairs, for the purpose of defeating a motion to which he was opposed. Having set the example, he cannot now complain that others follow it.

But our contemporary over-looks one very important fact. At the meeting last week, (May 11) Mr. H. P. Bell's report was presented and read. This report was published in The Times, and it will be remembered that it fully endorsed Mr. Hendry's scheme and advised the execution of the work by day labor, even though it should cost more. Coun. Cochrlan moved to lay the report over until the plans were completed. Coun. Pearse pointed out that there were no plans to "complete," and produced the completed plans of Mr. Hendry, which Mr. Bell had examined and approved. Coun. Barnard then moved in amendment to Coun. Cochlan's motion, that the report be adopted and the work be proceeded with at once, *as recommended by Mr. Bell*, which was carried by a vote of *five to three*. Surely this was decisive enough, and showed conclusively what was the wishes of a majority of the Council. The five who voted for Coun. Barnard's amendment—to proceed at once with the work by day labor—were Messrs. Grant, Harris, Pearse, Vigelius and Barnard. This happened only one week ago, and yet, at the next meeting of the council, held last Wednesday night, the minority made another attempt to delay the work. Two councillors (Messrs. Harris and Barnard) who had voted with the majority, were absent, and this was an opportunity which Mr. Higgins' "majority" of four took advantage of. Councillor Coughlan moved that no work be done on the reservoirs until the plans and specifications were submitted—a straight reversal of the decision arrived at at the former meeting. For the time being, the sore-heads were undoubtedly in a majority, although they were a minority of the whole council independent of the mayor, and to defeat this nonsensical resolution, Messrs. Grant, Pearse and Vigelius vacated their seats. Higgins was beaten at his own game and the sore-heads were disconsolate and refuse to be comforted.

The expediency of prosecuting this important work either by day labor or by contract would be a fair subject for argument, but it has been decided. It has been proved that with the plant owned by the corporation, the rock excavation on the low service reservoirs has cost about $1.00 per yard, or perhaps a trifle less. No contractor, we are assured, can do the work at that price; but the objection of the consulting engineer to contract work, is not so much to its extra cost as it is to the character of the work that would thereby be done. He is of the opinion that a careless contractor might do irreparable injury to the rock bottoms, which could only be repaired at enormous expense. For this reason he recommends day labor. For our part we are prepared to believe that Mr. Bell, C. E., knows more about this matter than either one of the four men who are now airing their personal grievances, and who have the assurance to set themselves up as experts and the vanity to imagine that their views should prevail in opposition to the views of five councillors and the mayor, to say nothing of the professional opinions of Messrs. Bell and Pickering.

HOW NON-INTERCOURSE WOULD OPERATE.

There is an idea prevalent with many Americans that Canada is dependent on their country for her existence, and that without their patronage we could not possibly exist. The fact is forgotten that for every dollar the Americans leave or trade in Canada, that Canada leaves ten dollars in return. When the reciprocity treaty of 1854 was abrogated in 1866 it was believed by our American cousins that at last the stage had been reached in which it was possible for Canada to exist as an independent colony and that annexation was a question of but a short time. Since then the country has progressed at a rapid ratio. It is true the national debt is a considerable one, possibly such a one as will fully tax the recuperative power of the country for many years to come. The country is a large one; its extent is wide and its latent resources varied. The geographical position of the several provinces are such as to lead many to believe that it will be impossible to make confederation a success. No two provinces are identical in their interests. So far as Ontario is concerned, were the Americans to enforce non-intercourse she could simply laugh at them, for the reason that all the surplus products that are for sale by her are marketable in the world at large. That which she purchases in the United States could be manufactured within her own borders or imported from the United States. Non-intercourse would not only mean to them the cutting off of a large customer for their goods, but also great inconvenience in railway transit. Between the east and west some 400 cars, which now pass daily through Canada, would have to go some other way, to the loss and injury of western producers. They have no special leverage as against Ontario, but in regard to the fisheries of our Maritime coast and the coal interests at the Pacific Province they imagine they have the means of forcing important concession, if not of "starving Canada into annexation." What they say as to the fish is, we don't want to take fish within the 3-mile limit; we will fish on the verge or outside of it. What we demand is the right to sail into your harbors at will, for bait and supplies, and to send our catch over your railway to our own markets. What they say as to the coal, is, apply the boycott! But, as it happens, Canada fish and Canada coal are the best to be had. The cod of Nova Scotia is better than that of Massachusetts, and the coal of Nanaimo than that of California. Hitherto they have paid a higher price for British Columbia steam coal than for any other obtainable. For steaming purposes it is said to be equal to the best Welsh, or Cumberland coal, and superior to any found on the east coast of England or Australia, whence large supplies were formerly sent to California. Now one-third of the total consumption of coal in California is supplied from the Nanaimo field. The relative prices at San Francisco in 1884 were: For Nanaimo coal, $8.25; Australia and England, $5.87; Oregon and California, $5.10 per ton. For steam coal 1,800 pounds of Nanaimo coal is rated as equal to 2,400 pounds of Washington Territory coal, and 2,500 pounds of Oregon or California coal. The total exports of British Columbia in 1884 amounted to $3,099,814, of which the U. S. took $1,691,758, almost exclusively in coal, despite the duty of $1 per ton. It is now suggested at Washington that in this coal interest a powerful screw can be supplied to that part of the Dominion. Boycott them! Declare non-intercourse with them! is the cry which is now sought to be set up. But what then? Do they buy our coal to please us. Not a bit. They do so because it is profitable to themselves, and to refuse to do so would be not only cutting off their own nose, but would arouse a hornet's nest of resentment along the whole Pacific Coast within the United States against the Executive which so used its perogative. Such a bugaboo will not affright Canada.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

It must be evident to any one who takes the trouble to think upon the subject that our Provincial Government is fast drifting into that lamentable position of financial difficulty it found itself preceding Confederation; that is to say, without adequate revenue to meet expense of government, carrying with it the necessity of incurring indebtedness, and trusting to chances of better times to meet those obligations.

When we were a Crown Colony it was discovered the aid from the Home Government in providing for payment of governor and officials was not sufficient assistance to run the government, and as Victoria at that time was a free port, and had no customs revenue, recourse was had to direct taxation; but the amount realised being altogether inadequate to the demand it soon found itself hopelessly in debt to the tune of some $1,400.

We are now in a kindred position of financial difficulty in our connection with the Dominion, and just as the aid from the Home government was insufficient to meet the requirements of the Provincial government, and entailed hopeless indebtedness, so does the insufficient aid that we receive from the Dominion, now that we are confederated, put us in the same deplorable position.

At the last sitting of the Legislature, Finance Minister Robson tided over the difficulty, and disposed of this financial trouble by inducing the House to give their consent to raise a million of money by way of loan, urging as a plausible reason for asking for so startling an amount as he called it, the favorable state of the money market and the uncertainty of such favorable continuance.

By adoption of this proposition the angel of trouble has folded up his wings for the present, but this delusive lullaby of Finance Minister Robson will be but of short duration. This angel of trouble, at no distant time, will appear hoveringover us with outstretched wing, and nothing more likely than at the very next meeting of the Legislature, revealing may be this million loan well nigh absorbed, and the financial condition of the treasury, as in the case of the refund of the dry dock money, not materially benefited. No resort to such artificial expedients to bolster up our financial position will be found permanently adequate to meet forthcoming emergencies of which no one is more sensible than the gentleman acting as finance minister, but such unpleasant thoughts never for a moment disturb his equanimity, happy in the pleasing contemplation that by virtue of this loan he has secured for himself extended continuance in office with all the honors, privileges and profits therefrom arising.

Junius.

It is understood that the minister of marine and fisheries will announce through his organs in a day or so that active steps will be taken to put a stop to Americans fishing within the three mile limit this season. Such a statement will scarcely seem consistent with the fact that the amount voted for fisheries in the estimates is reduced by $23,500. At all events some changes will be made in the officers commanding the cruisers and other officials. So far it is understood that Lieut. Gordon, R. N., will command the Acadian and Capt. Scott, R. N., will be placed in general command. Some other minor changes will be made. The reason given by the minister for the decrease is that there will be no new boats to buy this season.

NANAIMO'S LATE ACCIDENT.

The eastern American, as well as Canadian press, is full of comments on the late Nanaimo catastrophe. The New York *Scottish-American*, in a late issue, says that the prevention of these accidents has long occupied public attention, and various expedients have been adopted, as well as legislative measures passed on the subject; but it would seem, from the fact that hundreds of lives are annually sacrificed by explosions of fire-damp, that the safety-lamps yet invented, and all the other precautions adopted, are comparatively fruitless—though it must be admitted that it is generally believed that the chief reason of this is the recklessness and rashness of the miners themselves. Our New York contemporary believes that it will never be known how the explosion occurred at Nanaimo. It may have been the result of a shot fired in mining, and which may have both suddenly freed and ignited a volume of fire-damp. The probability is that the accident arose from the mine being charged with fire damp, in midst of which some miner thoughtlessly opened his safety-lamp, or lighted a match to light his pipe. Mainly through the exertions of the late Alexander Macdonald, M. P., when president of the Miners' Association, an important Act was passed by the British Parliament regulating the management of mines. It provides that no miner shall be allowed to descend a pit to commence work until the pit has been thoroughly examined by a fireman and his particular working place (or "room" as it is technically termed) reported to be free from fire-damp. It further stipulates, that in no fiery mine shall any gunpowder be used, nor shall any miner be at liberty to take any lucifier or other matches into the mine, nor yet to open the door of his safety-lamp, which is to be locked before descending the shaft, and kept locked until brought up. Notwithstanding these provisions, and the high penalty for infringements, explosions are almost daily taking place through miners surreptitiously carrying matches into such mines, or picking the locks of their lamps to get a light for the pipe which they had concealed about their person. Such rashness and reckless disregard of their own safety is almost inconceivable, but its verity is beyond doubt, for not a week elapses in Scotland alone without some miner being convicted of the offence. But it is within the bounds of possibility—though exceedingly improbable—that the catastrophe was caused by the explosion of coal-dust. Experts have demonstrated that such explosions have occurred in coal mines, and they incline to the opinion that many explosions which are attributed to fire-damp should rather be assigned to coal dust. Similar explosions have occurred in the coal bunkers of steamers; and many disastrous explosions of flour dust in mills must be fresh in the recollection of all. In the Nanaimo mine such a dry cloud of dust may have accumulated in one of the hutch ways, and been ignited from the friction of the wheels. The *Scottish-American* is of the opinion that with proper precautions the accident was preventable, and that for the want of these a large number of widows and fatherless children have been left unprovided for. After the explosion took place, it contends, that many of the lives might have been saved had the pit been provided with duplicate shafts. In Britain under the Act above referred to every working mine must have two shafts, and have a connection between them, so that if the one cannot be reached or used the other may. Had there been two shafts at Nanaimo, the miners might, when shut off from one by fire-damp and back-draught, have made good their escape by the other. It is to be hoped that the forthcoming investigation at the coroner's inquest will be of such a nature as to elicit all facts relating to mining and its attendant dangers, and suggestions made which may lead to a greater security for the brave fellows who risk their lives many thousands of feet below the earth's surface, and that such recommendations as may be made with like practical shape become the law of the land.

The Earl of Rosebery delivered his presidential address to the members of the Glasgow Junior Liberal Association at a great meeting on April 27th in the St. Andrew's Halls, presided over by Sir Charles Tennant of The Glen. Lord Rosebery reviewed the political situation, and carrying his audience back to the time when Mr. Gladstone submitted his Irish proposals, strongly insisted that the then Government was defeated not upon any details of the Bill, but upon the principle of Home Rule. Coming to discuss the policy of the present Government with regard to Ireland, he first spoke of the Bill which they had brought in to relieve, as they said, the tenant farmers. That Bill might be described as a Bill for alluring agricultural tenants into bankruptcy. If Mr. Gladstone and his Government had brought in that Land Bill it would not have been read a first or a second time; it would have been kicked out of the House of Lords. He also severely condemned what he termed the Coercion Bill, objecting to coercion, first, because it aimed at the only just policy of dealing with the wrongs of Ireland—conciliation and self-government; second, because in the Government measure it was centralisation run mad; third, because it was no remedy for the disease at professed to cure; and, fourth, because of the hypocritical pretence on which it had been brought forward. Lord Rosebery concluded with an eloquent appeal to the people of Scotland to resist the efforts that were being in favor of a policy of coercion, to deal with Ireland as men should deal with men, and to resolve to no longer put upon the people of that unhappy country the ban and the stigma of oppressive legislation until at least a policy of conciliation had been tried.

Under the new law regulating the price of gas in Brooklyn no company can charge over $1.85 a thousand after July 1st.

THE FISHERIES CORRESPONDENCE.

Lord Salisbury's proposal to the United States State Department, anent the fisheries question, has led to the authorization by Secretary Bayard of the publication in full of the propositions made by him to the British government in reference to the same matter. It is very evident from these documents that a settlement of this vexed question is as remote as ever. From the date of the letter of the Secretary to Mr. Phelps, transmitting the draft of a proposed treaty, it appears that the proposal made by Secretary Bayard antedated that made by Lord Salisbury by about four months, Mr. Bayard's letter having been sent in November last, while Lord Salisbury's dispatch was not sent until March of the present year. This delay and the making of a counter-proposal by Lord Salisbury, instead of accepting or proposing a modification of the proposal submitted, seem to show that the two governments are no nearer an agreement upon the questions at issue than they have been for some time past. The controversy seems destined to drag along for a considerable time yet. The nature of the adverse criticisms made by Lord Salisbury upon Mr. Bayard's propositions have not yet been made public.

The treaty submitted by Secretary Bayard proposes the appointment of a mixed commission to establish, by a series of lines, the limits which shall separate the exclusive from the common right of fishing on the coasts and in the adjacent waters of the British North American colonies, in conformity with the first article of the treaty of 1818. The bays and harbors from which, it is proposed, American fishermen shall be excluded are such as are ten miles or less in width. The marine league limit is not to follow the coast line, but to be measured from a straight line drawn across the bays or harbors at the first point where the width does not exceed ten miles. It is provided that questions as to the violation of the treaty of 1818 by fishermen of the United States be submitted, in the first instance, to the commanders of two national vessels, one of each country, or to an umpire in case of disagreement between them. The proposed treaty further guarantees to fishing vessels of the United States in the established ports of entry in the Dominion the same commercial privileges, including the purchase of bait and supplies, as the other vessels of the United States enjoy. Finally, a provision is made for the appointment of a joint commission to ascertain the damage caused to American fishermen by seizure and detention in violation of the treaty of 1818. This treaty submitted by the State Department, it appears, embodies propositions which had the approval of the British Foreign Affairs Department in 1866, when made by Mr. Seward. Other objectionable features have been omitted. The American press are of the belief that the Salisbury administration is not favorably disposed towards an amicable settlement as were its predecessors.

NOT ANTICIPATED.

The operation of the Interstate Commerce Act is very far from giving satisfaction to the people of the United States. The long-and-short haul clause, it is contended, operates against the transcontinental American lines and in favor of the Canadian Pacific. On representations to this effect having been made and in compliance with a request to suspend the operation of the obnoxious clause as far as the transcontinental lines are concerned, the commission agreed to do so for the period of seventy-five days. This being the most important clause in the Act it is the one which has given rise to most of the trouble the Commissioners experienced. It is looked upon as a provision for the protection of one State against another. This is the light in which it is regarded by the Sacramento *Record-Union*: "Protection of A, an American, in his industry as against the products of the industry of B, in a foreign land, is one thing, but the protection of A in Ohio at the expense of B in California, both being citizens of a foreign country, with the right to trade freely between the States, is a very different thing. It means divorcement of sympathy, commercial estrangement, and possible political dismemberment." This certainly was not the effect intended by the framers of the law, but it sometimes happens that a law works in a very different way from that which its makers intended.

Nothing could be further from the intention of United States legislators than to do anything which would tend to divert traffic from their own territory and increase the profits of foreign railways, but this, according to the testimony of Americans themselves, is the effect of the Interstate Commerce Act. They say that the Canadian Pacific Railway is in a position to carry goods across the continent to American markets at a cheaper rate than can be done by the American railways working under the new law, and that it has not been slow to take advantage of the favoring circumstances. The New York *Evening Post* of the 7th inst. says: "It was just as certain that the Commerce Act would cause the result now witnessed, i. e., the transfer of American trade traffic to the Canadian Pacific Railroad at higher rates than those heretofore prevailing, as that a stone thrown upwards will come down. If Mr. Reagan or any other Congressman fancied that merchants would on grounds of patriotism pay two dollars for an article that could be had for one, he is probably undeceived.

The Pioneer Vessel.

A Montreal dispatch of the 16th inst., states the first steamship of the Canadian Pacific line, the Parthia, on the Pacific leaves Hongkong on the 17th. Passenger accommodation is all taken. The demand was greater than the supply. The prospects for return travel are excellent. She was scheduled to leave Hongkong on the 1st inst., and to reach Vancouver on the 29th. She will thus be seventeen days later in reaching Vancouver.

RAILWAY BELT LANDS.

Report of the Government Commissioner, H. H. Smith, of the Winnipeg Board.

Their Agricultural, Pastoral and Timber Resources—A Rich, Fertile Valley.

Mr. H. H. Smith, government land commissioner, in his report to the government says: The administration of lands within the railway belt in British Columbia is in charge of Mr. H. B. W. Aikman, at New Westminster, but as surveys proceed it will be necessary to open other offices for the convenience of intending settlers.

THE RAILWAY LANDS

comprise an area of about nine and a half million acres, forming a belt forty miles in width from the eastern limit of British Columbia to tide-water at Port Moody. The greater portion of this belt is still practically unexplored; and, as regards the extent of agricultural capabilities, but little accurate and reliable information has been obtained, except as to New Westminster District and the valleys of the Fraser and Thompson rivers, in the Yale-Kamloops District. Several parties of government surveyors are now engaged in surveying this tract in accordance, except as to road allowances, with the Dominion lands system of surveys, and, until their reports have been made to the department, satisfactory data cannot be given, but there is good reason to believe that the available area of agricultural and pastoral lands will prove to be of much greater extent than has been estimated hitherto.

CLIMATICALLY

speaking, the belt may be said to be divided into three distinct districts, which may not inaptly be called the Coast, Central and Mountain Districts. In the first of these—known as New Westminster District—the climate is mild, humid and equable, and it is said to closely resemble that of the South of England. It is also one of the most fertile and beautiful districts in the province. Rich in timber, coal, fruit, fish, game, and agricultural resources.

THE AVAILABLE AREA

of Dominion lands therein suitable for agricultural, fruit raising and dairying purposes, may be estimated at from 500,000 to 750,000 acres. About one-third is already settled upon. The soil of its numerous valleys, such as the Fraser, the Serpentine, Nicomekl, Campbell, Coquitlam, Pitt, Stave, Harrison, Salmon, Sumas, and the Chilliwhack, with its numerous tributaries, is of a deep black vegetable mould and delta deposits underlaid by a clay subsoil. On the ridges and uplands the soil is for the most part sandy and clay loams, very gratefully, with clay subsoil, easily drained, and considered unrivalled for fruit growing. For strength and richness the delta lands are unexcelled by any in the Dominion, and, fairly cultivated, the yield per acre of wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, turnips and root crops of all kinds, is at least equal to that of any other part of the Dominion.

THE UPLANDS,

when cleared and brought under cultivation, are almost equally rich and productive, but they are more suitable for fruit. The average cost of clearing and fitting these uplands for planting or cropping exclusive of stumping, is considered to be not less than $10 per acre; whilst alder and willow bottoms, including stumping and ditching, will not average more than $60 per acre. In the central, or Yale-Kamloops district, the climate materially differs from that of the coast. It is drier at all seasons, hotter in summer, with little or no rainfall, and colder in winter, the latter lasting from two to four months, with snow from six inches to two feet deep. This district is more suitable for grazing than agricultural purposes. The river bottom lands, however, are extremely fertile. Large areas of otherwise fertile lands will remain unproductive until some systematic scheme shall have been adopted for conducting water

FOR IRRIGATING PURPOSES.

The system of irrigation by artesian wells, which has proved so successful in redeeming waste lands in California, has never been tried in British Columbia. There is no reason, however, to doubt but that it would prove equally beneficient in this district. When artificial irrigation has been resorted to, the lands are quite as productive as those of the New Westminster district. The area of available lands suitable for pastoral and agricultural purposes will probably not exceed 1,500,000 acres. The

MOUNTAIN AND KOOTENAY DISTRICT

so far as relates to the railway belt may be said to be the great timber bearing region of the eastern interior, and its inexhaustible forests of Douglas pine, spruce and cedar, are destined to become the chief source of the lumber supplies for the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. Its agricultural capabilities, compared with the whole area, are limited. There is, however, good reason to believe that many of its valleys will prove extremely fertile and susceptible of supporting a considerable farming population.

AS A MINING REGION

it is generally believed to be the future "El Dorado" of the Dominion. Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and coal are known to exist in abundance in the Rocky mountains, and in the Gold and Selkirk Ranges and other localities, but the inaccessibility of this district and the difficulty of transporting supplies have hitherto proved a great barrier which even the hardy prospector could never successfully overcome. Hence, as yet, but little is positively known as to the extent and riches of the mineral resources. The climate of this district is similar to that of all mountain regions; severe cold with heavy snowfall in winter, and oppressive heat in the valleys during the summer months.

A Train Held Up.

Waco, Tex., May 20.—The following particulars of the train robbery on the International and Great Northern Railroad at McNeil station have been learned. Twelve mounted men did the work. They went at it with so much system, and their plans worked so well that they received a large amount of money, from the Pacific Express Co. A passenger on the train says: When the train pulled up at McNeil station it was found that the agent and two gentlemen were in charge of the robbers who were well mounted and armed. The robbers had placed a rolling log in front of the engine and the engineer and fireman were guarded by some of them, while the others proceeded to fire into the top of the cars. The passengers were told that if they kept quiet they wouldn't be molested. One of the passengers was shot in the hand and brakeman White had his cheek grazed by a bullet. The express agent refused to open the express car and the robbers broke open the car door and knocked the express messenger down; the safe was broken open and robbed. The amount of money obtained was variously estimated at from $21,000 to $35,000. After the robbers had secured the boodle they told the train man to roll the log off the track and they mounted their horses and rode away. The train was delayed about half an hour.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

A Budget of Interesting Gossipy News—The Sports.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE PASTIMES OF THE SEASON.

Nottingham, May 3.—With the growth of springtime, says a London correspondent, men are getting themselves into condition for the sports and pastimes of the season. Lawn tennis nets are being spread here, there, and everywhere, and at Lord's and at the Oval, cricketers are practising with much zeal. Next week preliminary matches will be played at the Oval, and here Londoners will have the first taste of the cricket season. Surrey will play a tremendously strong team this year, and it is understood that one or two wonders will come to light in the Colts' match at the Oval.

A NEW VEHICLE IN WESTMINSTER.

A pretty little toy or hobby vehicle was driving about among the primrose people yesterday evening at Westminster. A boy about five years of age was perched jauntily on the box of a miniature hansom cab, in the shafts of which was a small and docile goat, furnished with a full set of harness, and answering intelligently to the guiding reins. To complete the turn-out, another boy, about four years of age, was comfortably seated inside the vehicle, apparently much enjoying his ride.

HOW MUCH IS YOUR "SET" WORTH.

A gentleman who recently returned from a tour in the United States says: "I was amused by an idea given me by an American in office. I asked how much his situation was worth; he answered $600, besides stealings. This was frank and honest. In England the word would have been softened down to perquisites. I afterwards found that it was a common expression in the States to say a place was worth so much besides cheatage."

B. COLUMBIA NEWS IN NOTTINGHAM.

My Nottingham exchange says: "Indian methods of moral suasion are strange. A man took a keg of whiskey to an Indian camp at False Creek, B. C., in the hope of being able to dispose of it. The Indians did not feel complimented by the visit, however, and they took the man and forced him to sit upon the keg three days and three nights. Then the end of the keg was knocked out and the liquor spilt."

THE NIHILISTS AND THEIR PLOTS.

The Paris *Matin* publishes an important interview with M. Pierre Lavroff, the Chief in Paris of the Geneva Nihilist Committee. M. Lavroff declares that the statement that the Nihilist groups had resolved to abstain from further deeds of violence is false. He added that continued attempts upon the life of the Emperor of Russia might be looked for shortly.

"A DEATH IN THE DESERT."

Lady Butler's picture in the Royal Academy, "A Death in the Desert," was painted from an incident sketched by the lady on the spot. Lady Butler was with her husband while he was Governor at Wady Halfa, and witnessed the burial of a young English soldier two hours after death. A number of camels in different attitudes supply a striking feature of this scene in the wilderness.

CROPS RUINED BY A SNOWFALL.

A telegram from Digne, in the department of the Basses Alpes, states that a heavy fall of snow occurred there on Saturday night. On Sunday the snow there lay eight inches deep. All the fruit trees being in full blossom the crop is said to be absolutely ruined. The occurrence is described as unprecedented.

THE WEATHER.

The hills in the Lake district are again covered with snow, which has fallen during the last two nights. On some of the Cumberland hills it is several feet deep. It snowed very heavily last night in Nottingham and the weather has been bitterly cold during the past three days with heavy rain.

THE DYNAMITE FACTION.

A telegram from Paris says it is stated in quarters well informed as to revolutionary movements that the dynamite faction, of which there are several members on the continent at the present moment, is showing renewed activity, and preparing a "demonstration" for the occasion of the Queen's jubilee.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

It has been definitely decided that the naval review commemorative of Her Majesty's jubilee will be held on July 23rd. Her Majesty and all the members of the Royal family in England at the time will be present at Spithead on that occasion.

JEWELS IN A WRECK.

In the wreck of the Tasmania £40,000 worth of jewels belonging to an Indian prince who was on his way to London for the jubilee were lost. Captain Yates, late of the Afghan frontier Commission, lost a number of very valuable documents.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne a Chinaman of mandarin rank is resident who is wedded to a young English lady of high culture. He speaks a little English, and is learning more, and the lady is picking up Chinese.

J. H.

DISALLOWANCE POLICY.

The Matter Reaches a Climax—Serious State of Affairs.

Montreal, May 20.—Matters between the C. P. R. and the Manitoba Government, over the construction of railways to the boundary line have reached a climax. The Provincial Legislature wants to grant charters giving this privilege despite opposition from the Dominion Government and notwithstanding the monopoly clause in the great Transcontinental Company's contract. Sir George Stephen, President of the Canadian Pacific R. R. wired Premier Norquay, of Manitoba, last night, stating that if the latter's intention of granting a charter to the Northern Pacific to build an independent line from the boundary line to Winnipeg was carried out the result would be disastrous to that city. He, in effect, threatens to establish the principal western shops of the C. P. R. R. at Fort William. It is understood the Canadian Pacific officers also telegraphed subsequently, threatening to build a direct line from Selkirk to Portage la Prairie, thus giving Winnipeg the go by.

TORONTO'S BAD BLOOD

Finds Its Way Into the Board of Trade Meetings—A Wild Scene.

Toronto, May 20.—The closing scenes at the meeting of the Board of Trade last night were extremely exciting. The discussion on the question of Commercial Union with the United States stirred up the blood of the contending factions to a white heat. Mr. Macdonald's resolutions were carried by an overwhelming majority. The previous question was then carried. After which a wild rush was made for the doors, whilst the loyal coterie took possession of the floor and shouted the National Anthem at the top of their voices. The result of meeting practically closes the discussion of the question of reciprocity by the Board.

The Grant Locomotive Works of Paterson, N. J., recently shipped the first locomotive engine ever built in America for use in China.

M. H. Mosman, the sculptor, has been commissioned to execute in bronze the equestrian statue of General Grant for the city of Chicago.

O'BRIEN AT OTTAWA.

Popular Demonstrations in His Favor Whilst en Route.

Is Received at the Capital with Great Enthusiasm.

Ottawa, May 20.—A Toronto dispatch says that at the various stations along the route crowds had gathered to get a look at the man whom Canadians call "that dare devil Irishman" who fears nothing. He was greeted with cheers intermingled with occasional groans. A committee of citizens and Land Leaguers from Ottawa met the train at Moberley, 175 miles out. The deputation was composed of prominent gentlemen and as the train slowed up at the Grand Union station at Ottawa at 5:30 p. m., it was seen that an immense crowd had assembled. The crowd commenced tremendous cheering as O'Brien stepped on the platform, and this enthusiasm was manifested again and again. On leaving the station the party were driven to the Russell house, not far from the parliamentary buildings. When O'Brien entered the rotunda of the hotel, some one in the surging throng tried to cheer for the Queen and to repeat the scene generally that was witnessed at the Queen's Park, Toronto. But the cheers for O'Brien and the groans for Lansdowne were above everything else. In the Royal Roller rink later on 5,000 persons were packed. Large pictures of Gladstone and Parnell were placed in front of the platform, with the Canadian and American flags and a motto in large green letters, "God Save Ireland." In one corner of the building was massed a large body of students from Ottawa, about 3,000 in number, mostly Americans, who shouted in a chorus "O'Brien" amid thunders of applause. The platform was occupied by a large number of priests, members of parliament and prominent citizens. As O'Brien stepped on the platform the vast audience arose as one and cheered enthusiastically. Not another man could get into the hall. The whole demonstration was plainly an answer to Toronto's attack and every body was talking of annexation. Richard Nagle, one of the most prominent citizens, said: We want annexation. "We do not want any pauper-stricken landlords coming over here to disgrace and shame themselves." An address of welcome was read by Prof. H. J. Frawley, of Ottawa. Then followed the reading by the the secretary, J. S. Gray, of two telegrams, which set the audience frantic. Men cheered and yelled until they could do so no longer. J. L. Dowling, president of the St. Patrick Association, introduced O'Brien, who spoke as follows: I am proud to learn that I am, I believe, the first representative of the Irish people who has ever set foot in this, the capital of the Canadian Dominion; and standing here at the seat and in the centre of Canadian independence, I cannot help thinking that, if like you, we had a parliament of our own on College Green it would not be necessary for us to travel across the world to worry you with the sorrows and sufferings of our people, and to subject you to so crucial a test of your sympathy with Ireland. (Applause.) Our business here is a matter of life and death to 500 human beings, who your Governor-General has doomed to eviction and destruction. O'Brien then proceeded at considerable length in this strain, and in the most caustic manner, to denounce those who had attacked him and his friends, and then in turn to arraign Lord Lansdowne as morally responsible for the act. It was after 11 o'clock when O'Brien and his friends reached the Russell Hotel and sat down to a banquet which had been prepared for him, at which were present over 200 guests. It was a sumptuous affair. The whole proceedings formed a marked contrast to the Toronto demonstration.

STILL ON THE WAR PATH.

London, May 20.—The second installment of the recent series of articles on Parnellism and Crime appears in the *Times* of to-day. It deals with the league conventions held at Chicago and Philadelphia and the Clan Na Gael societies share therein, and refers to a message which it says Parnell sent to the Philadelphia Convention advising that a platform be framed which would enable us to continue to receive help from America.

FEARFULLY ROUGH WEATHER.

Fierce gales have prevailed and great damage has been done in various parts of England. In Kent the wind blew with the violence of a hurricane. Snow and hail stones have been experienced in the Lake districts of Scotland. In London trees in the parks were injured and many blown down. Many wrecks are reported to have occurred on the coast.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

London, May 20. The *Times* says: We are informed that extensive frauds have been committed on the agents of an American bank by means of forged letters of credit, which were presented simultaneously by a gang of skilful thieves, in six or eight leading cities of the continent. The forgers have not been captured.

LONDON'S POLITICAL GOSSIP.

London, May 19.—Salisbury has refused to consent to the request made by the French Foreign office that he instruct the English Consul at Madagascar to apply to France for exequatur, which act would be a recognition of French protectorate, on the ground that he requires further time to consider the advisability of such a step. Joseph Ridgeway, who has charge of the British section of the Afghan Boundary Commission, has received fresh instructions for his government and has returned to St. Petersburg from Moscow.

Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, advocates a *pro tem* ministry.

The Bavaria diet has been dissolved. The elections for a new diet will be held on June 21st.

WARNING NOTES.

Paris, May 19.—Henry Rochefort, in *L'Intransigeant*, denounces the opportunist conspiracy to compel Gen. Boulanger to retire from the ministry, and warns the members of the Chamber of Deputies of the consequences in replacing Boulanger.

STRIKES.

Brussels, May 19.—The metal workers of Belgium are joining in the strike inaugurated by miners. Workers in other trades are likely to follow suit. Eighteen thousand persons have struck in the centre district. Troops are being forwarded to prevent the committing of acts of violence.

VISITING DUBLIN.

Dublin, May 19.—Cardinal Gibbons is here visiting Archbishop Walsh.

Floating Ocean Terrors.

A London dispatch of the 17th inst., states that three vessels of war have been added to the British navy during the week—namely, the steel armor-plated turret ship Sanspareil, launched at Blackwell; the torpedo cruiser Racoon, launched at Devonport; and the composite ship Bonaventure, launched at Sheerness. The Sanspareil is the largest ironclad ever launched in England. It will carry two 100-ton guns, besides a powerful subsidiary armament, and will be capable of a speed of 17 knots. The estimated cost of the vessel is £900,000.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE OLD KENTUCKY STYLE AND ITS MODERN MODIFICATIONS.

An Interview With a Veteran Rifleman. The Kentucky Hunter's Method of Taking Aim—The Plainsman's Way. German Riflemen—Military Style.

In the palmy days of Creedmoor no man was better known on the range than Jim Conlin, the rifleman. The veteran has given up long range shooting, but still talks instructively about handling firearms.

"What can you tell about the methods and principles of offhand shooting?" he was asked.

"I can begin by telling how to stand while shooting," he replied. "The Kentucky style of offhand shooting was the right thing and hasn't been improved upon. Let us go back to the old original Kentucky shooters of the Daniel Boone type and see how they shot, for they were the first accurate riflemen in the world, and rifle shooting may be said to have been born in the backwoods. Here is a genuine Kentucky squirrel rifle. The barrel is forty inches long—ten inches longer than the sporting rifle of to-day, and there is metal enough in it for a crowbar. The whole piece is four feet eight inches in length and weighs about twelve pounds. The stock runs the whole length of the barrel, same as a musket, and there is a brass box in the butt for patches. It takes a strong man to hold such a gun to his shoulder offhand, because the barrel is so heavy forward. Old Kentuck didn't hold it that way when he could find anything to rest it upon. When he wanted to draw a bead on a rocklin he looked for a log or a sapling to rest the barrel against. Powder was powder in those days, and it didn't pay to waste a shot. When there was no sapling handy the Kentucky hunter made use of his ramrod. He always had a hickory ramrod that he whittled out himself, and was as proud of its perfect shape and finish as a fisherman is of his fancy bamboo fly rod. He would take the ramrod out and hold it in his left hand, with one end against his hip, so as to make a brace to support the weight of the rifle and steady his arm. He would do some pretty fine shooting at short range. The Kentucky rifle carried a ball 32-100 of an inch in diameter, the size of our modern 32 caliber, and was loaded with not over sixty grains of powder, and twenty rods was considered pretty good range for accurate shooting with it offhand. In loading a linen patch was used to cover the ball and take the grooves, and, as there was but little friction, the ball came out smooth and had a low trajectory at short range.

"Now we get down to the Kentucky style of shooting with a modern shooting rifle. The first thing is to stand erect, feet near together, body easily balanced. Grasp the fore end between the left thumb and forefinger at a point just a trifle forward of where the rifle will balance. The right hand grasps the stock so that the barrel, hand, wrist and forearm are in line, the same as in holding a pistol. Raise the butt to the shoulder so that the curve will just fit, not resting the lower point of the butt against the shoulder as some do. The rifle then falls into the palm of the left hand and the ends of the fingers just touch the right side of the barrel. You don't draw the rifle toward you with the left hand at all, but merely support its weight, with the elbow in a vertical line exactly under the barrel. The right elbow is raised as high as the top of the ear when you drop your cheek against the ball of your thumb, bringing your right eye in with the sights. The right hand draws the rifle firmly against the shoulder, and the fore finger presses, not pulls, the trigger. The Kentucky method of taking aim is to raise the muzzle in line, and shoot when it gets up to the right elevation, although a few shoot on the drop. That is the style of shooting adopted by the best offhand riflemen in the world—the American frontiersman of the past—and I have taught it for a great many years. An old Kentucky method of shooting at the word was to hold the rifle butt against the shoulder, muzzle pointing vertically to the ground, keep the eye fixed upon the mark, and raise the rifle, with the butt as a pivot, quickly to the line of sight.

"The plainsmen of to-day hold a rifle differently, but they shoot under somewhat different conditions, and no doubt their style is best adapted to their needs. They extend the left arm to full length without rigidity and grasp the barrel well out toward the muzzle. This gives better control over the barrel in shooting at moving objects, and the principle is the same as in trap shooting with a scatter gun. Dr. Carver shoots in this way, and he demonstrates that the extended arm enables the shooter to follow a moving object better with the muzzle and change the line of sight more quickly and accurately. In firing from horseback the advantages of this style are apparent. The nearer the left hand is to the muzzle the less deviation does any accidental or unavoidable movement of the hand and arm make in the aim. If the left hand is close to the trigger guard a movement of half an inch there will move the muzzle an inch and a half at least.

"The German method is radically different from the American. Go to a schuetzenfest and notice how the chaps in Kossuth hats and green aprons handle their rifles. They are great fellows for shooting with a rest, but they do get down to offhand work. The German balances his rifle on the ends of his left thumb and fingers, with his elbow resting on his left hip. The left foot is advanced and the body bent backward a little to give the hip rest for the elbow. The right hand barely grasps the stock, but the arm is relaxed and very little power is exerted by the muscles to press the butt against the shoulder. A hair trigger is used, and a mere touch fires the rifle. The Germans do some good shooting, but you can't call that sort of thing holding a rifle. It is simply balancing the piece and touching the trigger; and it would be impracticable for sporting and quick shooting. Sometimes a German rifleman has a handle about six inches long which he attaches to the under side of the rifle just forward of the guard. The end of this contrivance rests in the palm of his left hand, and in that way he gets a better hip rest without bending his body so much, and at the same time raises the barrel to the level of his eye. Of course some German riflemen shoot in the American way in this country, but the method I have described is peculiarly German, and is adhered to by schuetzen corps as a rule.

"The approved military style of holding a rifle comes nearer to the Kentucky than any other, the principal difference being that the right elbow is not raised higher than the shoulder. The left hand may be anywhere forward of the lock plate, but the best position is at the point where the gun will balance on the palm of the hand. It is better forward than back of that point. If the point of support is too far back, the weight of the barrel is increased by leverage, and a totally unnecessary amount of strength wasted in resisting the tendency of the barrel to drop. The extra strain upon the muscles is liable to cause unsteadiness and trembling, and a very little movement of the arm will spoil the aim. The German style would not do for a soldier at all. Having a gun that kicks like a mule, he must follow the Kentucky idea of holding it firmly against his shoulder with his hand and forearm.—New York Sun.

A Commendable Industry.

Among the many women and girls who manage to earn a livelihood by attentively following at fashion's heels, some have started a commendable industry, and that is the making of false birds out of barnyard plumes, mellings and old feathers, which are often put together and colored with a skill and taste that ought to satisfy any one. It is to be hoped that the mock flutterers will sell as well as their martyred prototypes.—Chicago Tribune.

The pre-rigor is the property of the patient, on the principle that what he pays for is his.—Medical Record.

GOING.

Moving about the quiet ways,
Sitting beside the hearth,
Joining as best she can and may
In the careless household mirth,

Yet always through the haunted night,
As through the restless day,
Feeling—another hour is passed—
Of the time that flies away.

The last frail strand of the cable
Is parting slow and sure,
That never again to the harbor side
My bonnie boat will moor.

My bonnie boat, that may come again,
God temper the wave and wind!
To gladden sad eyes and yearning hearts,
That now are left behind—

May come again, but not to lie
Safe by the old home shore;
The anchor of youth is almost weighed;
They will cast it never more.

And it's oh, and it's oh, for the aching dread,
It's oh for the climbing sorrow,
As ever the cruel, creeping night
Brings on the weary morrow!

Love that is true must hush itself,
Nor pain by its useless cry,
For the young must go, and the old must bide,
And time goes by, goes by.

—All the Year Round.

IF WAR BREAKS OUT.

Probable Effects of a European War—Of Advantage to America.

If war breaks out it is inevitable that there must be a great fall. Russia by a great war would be almost inevitably rendered bankrupt, and a repudiation by Russia would inflict terrible losses, not only upon the Russian people, but upon German and other investors. Then, again, the outbreak of a great war would not improbably cause a panic upon the Berlin bourse, and possibly also upon that of Paris. Lastly, it is to be recollected that were a great war to break out the governments engaged in it would be obliged to issue very large loans. If the war lasted long other loans would be issued in quick succession, the national debts of Europe would increase enormously, and thus one of the great causes tending to raise prices would be stopped; the supply of securities would be immensely augmented all at once, while the growth of wealth would be checked.

Wealth, of course, would continue to grow in the countries that avoided war, and also in the countries which themselves were not made the theatre of war, and which had not too large a proportion of their male population in the field; but along with this growth of wealth there would also be a great destruction of wealth. At the very time, therefore, in which securities were being most rapidly manufactured there would be a great check to the growth of wealth. There must, inevitably, therefore, be a fall in prices; and if the war were protracted the fall might be considerable, and the recovery would be long delayed.

There might be an exception in favor of American railroad securities. Even in them there would be a fall at first, but probably they would recover quickly—first, because a great war in Europe would increase the demand for American produce; secondly, because there would be tendency to send capital out of the belligerent countries to the neutral countries for safe keeping and for investment; and, thirdly, because the population and wealth of the United States themselves are growing so rapidly that the home demand for securities is vast, while American investors rarely invest their money in securities of foreign governments, and they would not be likely to be tempted at a time when those foreign governments were exhausting their resources and ruining their prospects in a terrible way.—London Saturday Review.

Charity Entertainment in Paris.

Everything that brains and ingenuity can suggest is being done to raise money for the sufferers from the floods in the south. Besides establishing headquarters in all directions where voluntary subscriptions are received, nothing is left undone in the way of devising forms of entertainment for their benefit. Every taste is considered, and it is safe to predict that before the clever people interested in the fund have finished every one who has money to contribute will have given in his mite.

The entertainment par excellence thus far for this fashionable charity is the grandes fetes du soleil—a conglomeration of attractions brought together under the roof of the Palais de l'Industrie, and supposed to represent the various occupations and amusements of the people of the south. Artistic or celebrated buildings and structures of the south are here duplicated. A romantic mill here, a famous bridge or a picturesque wall there; chalets and cottages scattered about give a pleasing effect, and at the same time serve as booths or side shows where the small change of the visitor easily finds its way. Various orchestras take turns at one end or the other of the immense hall; a mixed chorus is singing in one corner the Pilgrim's March from "Tannhauser," while in another a band of children is shouting a familiar hymn.

Mme. Theo sings one of her wicked songs from one stage while a long haired tenor pours out some sentimental gush from another; a Punch and Judy amuses the children; a lightning crayon artist pleases the vain by presenting them with likenesses of themselves; a snake charmer and an armless and legless man attract those of morbid tastes; male and female wrestlers, trick horses, dogs and goats, a skilful dagger thrower, tumblers and performers generally give exhibitions on an open platform; views of the devastations caused by the flood are shown. The dance of the Tarascon is given by alleged men and women of the south; in fact, every form of amusement that can please old and young, Frenchman and stranger, plebeian and aristocrat, is presented at the fetes du soleil.—Paris Cor. New York Star.

Mistaken Ideas of the Editor.

Some people seem to think that the editor of a country newspaper ought to be a sort of clown, give open air performances in the streets, tell long yarns, say smart things, laugh at all he sees and hears, and be a sort of center figure everywhere he goes. In other words, he must be a regular bootlicker, think just like you do, nod sanction to all you say, beg everyone he meets to take his little paper, play the hypocrite in a thousand ways and live on wind.—Baxley (Ga.) Banner.

Do You?

Miss Chillingly—So, Mr. Robinson, you kept a diary for four whole years and then gave it up!

Mr. Featherstone Robinson—Ya-as. And it's weally quite interwesting to look it ovah and see what a fool I was then.

Miss Chillingly—It's a pity you gave it up. Only think! In ten years you might read it over and see what a fool you are now!—Life.

One Minute's Prayer.

It is related that Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, once faced a man who pointed a revolver at him and accorded him the privilege of one minute's prayer. The agile governor reduced his petition to the space of half a minute and spent the other thirty seconds in lodging a bullet and arresting the revolver from the intimidator. He then occupied the space of several minutes in thrashing his assailant at leisure.—Cleveland Leader

Equal and Exact Justice.

Lieutenant Governor Jones, who pays the freight, has informed his employes in his Binghamton scale factory that during the present year he means to share his profits with them. This is the equal and exact justice that might be expected at all times of a manufacturer of scales.—New York World.

Modjeska's Native Land.

Mme. Modjeska says she will not return to Poland to live because she can do nothing there, Russian tyranny is so great. She wants to live where she can take an active interest in whatever is going on about her.—New York Tribune.

THE CHINESE DOCTOR.

A CELESTIAL PHYSICIAN CHATS WITH A ST. LOUIS REPORTER.

The Study of Medicine in the Central Flowery Kingdom—Chinese Theory of Medicine—The Ruling Spirit—Circulation of the Blood.

Kwong Shang has been practicing medicine now for ten years, and has effected many wonderful cures. He is modest enough to say that the Mellean physicians know a good deal about medicine and the ills that flesh is heir to, but not as much as the Chinese demigods, whose dicta upon medicine have been followed unvaryingly for the last 8,000 years, and in which now some 400,000,000 of pigtailed people have the most implicit and abiding faith. He said that there were many government and private colleges in China in which pupils were instructed; that a course in surgery occupied about four years, and in medicine six years. Before entering a medical college there the pupil had to be well versed in the Chinese classics, and be well educated in all things pertaining to religion, as well as knowledge, manners and customs. Only the most learned men are allowed to instruct in medicine and to explain the meaning of passages in the books written by sages in long past centuries.

The examination of pupils was not conducted in the same manner as in this country. The preceptor takes before his pupils a man who has an ailment, and they each in turn examine him and determine from his symptoms what ails him. Then they write out their findings and state the disease, its causes and its cure, which, if it corresponds to the teachings of the books and the professor's understanding of the case, demonstrates that the pupils are competent to practice medicine without the risk of being beheaded as frauds and cheats. The pupil is then given his diploma, a board about half an inch thick, about six inches wide and eighteen inches long, on which appears in brass hieroglyphics the statement that the owner is competent to treat for all outside and inside complaints. This diploma is at the same time the medico's sign, and a counterfeit thereof is a counterfeit of a legal form, punishable by the most severe penalties.

THE CELESTIAL THEORY.

According to the celestial theory of medicine, which partakes much of the nature of their theology and philosophy, man is closely associated with and influenced by the external world. For instance, there are five planets, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury, which are supposed to have influence over the five viscera, stomach, liver, heart, lungs and kidneys; that there are five elements in man, earth, wood, fire, metal and water, corresponding with five colors, yellow, green, red, white and black, and those related again to the five tastes, sweet, sour, bitter, pungent and salt. The combination of the blood and the breath, they hold, constitute life, and the withdrawal of one of these means death. With all this fanciful theory there is also woven into the system in a manner utterly inexplicable the belief in the androgynous nature of all things, that *everything is part male and part female.* Such a thing as experimenting in medicine is unknown. Dissecting they hold to be inhuman, and vivisection they denounce in unmeasured terms. With this view of them things it is impossible that the Chinese should have any surgery beyond perhaps taking off a mashed limb or cutting out a bullet. They have a sort of anaesthetic not as strong as chloroform, but it is seldom used, for, as Kwong Shang said:

"What's the use? Man hurts, put him to sleep. No good. Hurt all the same."

The heart, according to Kwong Shang, is the center of thought, the brain being, in the Chinese physiology, but an inferior part of the man. There is no chemistry required in a Chinese doctor. Pretty near everything that comes to hand is medicinal in its nature, and the Chinese pharmacopoeia is as extensive as their dictionary would be if they had one, for no word will express more than one idea.

The father of Chinese medicine was Shun Nong, and he lived about 8,000 years ago, being a sort of emperor or prince or demigod. Shun Nong was not made like an ordinary mortal. He was transparent, and could see right through himself. Whenever anything went wrong with him he just looked into himself to see what was the matter, and then took his medicine and marked how the dose got to the spot. He noted down all his observations in a book, and from these observations and his deductions therefrom succeeding generations of physicians have never once departed.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

The Chinese believe that the blood is running in the veins, but Kwong Shang could not agree with the reporter that the blood was pumped from the heart. He believed that it was the air, a half of the vital principal, which kept it moving all the time. All such things as glands, nerves, ducts, etc., which are so prominent in the western physiology, are utterly unknown to the Chinaman. They can know nothing about these things, because of their opposition to the inhuman practice of dissection.

Kwong Shang's theory in treating an ailment is that there are certain channels leading to certain portions of the body, and that medicine placed in the mouth and swallowed goes directly through these channels to these portions. One of his medical books, which he exhibited to the reporter, contained a diagram of a statue called the Brass Man at Pekin, showing these various channels through which medicine passes. The channels run across each other, and through vital parts, with an absolute disregard of intersections and confluency, and the diagram represents a plat of a mining district with the different claims running into each other in the most bewildering fashion. The only method of determining a patient's ailment is by examination of the pulse. There are, so said Shung Nong, and so say all his disciples to this day, twelve courses through which the pulses run, and the office of the pulses is to bring news from the important portions of the body as to their condition. Each wrist has three pulses, and each pulse two forms of development. The Chinese physician occasionally looks at the patient's tongue, but Kwong Shong is certain that no information could be gained as to the state of a patient's lungs by listening at the breast. It is quite a feature of practice to diet patients, and the failure of the patient to stick to the diet generally results in a row.—Globe-Democrat Interview.

The Varying Tastes of a Swell.

"It is hard to keep up with the varying tastes of a swell," said a leading dealer in gentlemen's goods. "Here, for instance, in javen ties—a very small matter, apparently—they wanted them half an inch wide last fall, but I can't make them too wide for them now. They want them a full one and one-eighth. The latest collars for these ties is two inches high, with only the smallest piece of the edge turned over. The 'pointers' have not caught on in this city. There is a change also in full-dress shirt bosoms—you want thirty-four pleates in them to be real swellish."—Philadelphia Press.

The Lancet publishes an article giving an account of the successful treatment of carbuncultous diseases by the injection of the official solution of ammonia. Dr. Arendine claims that it destroys the bacillaria in all malignant pustules, and is a specific in this class of diseases. As physicians have found the carbuncle always dangerous, and almost beyond the reach of remedies, the suggestion may prove of great value to the profession and to sufferers.—Inter Ocean.

After a tongue has once got the knack of lying, it is not to be imagined how almost impossible it is to reclaim it.

The Training of Children.

It should be a serious and oft considered thought with parents that nearly always

MOUNTAIN FLOWERS.

These wild flowers from the hills have filled my room
With strange magnificence. Amid their bloom,
An unfamiliar guest,
I stand amazed; such high, imperial air,
Such pomp of color these bright blossoms wear,
Proud strangers of the west.

How beautiful they are! Celestial blue
The harebells hit their dazzling spires to view;
And warm with golden sheen
The poppies hold their satin splendor up,
And the wild daisy in its gilded cup
Still hides the mountain dew.

The lilies white, but dashed with crimson fire,
Are daughters of the sun; These purple spires
Bloomed on a crag so high
The robes of morning and of evening swept
Their opening buds, and their ripe petals kept
The kisses of the sky.

And yet, as one entranced may stand alone
In some great festival where all unknown
A thousand faces grow,
And suddenly, from far-forgotten days,
Some shadow face, with pleading, tender gaze
Revives the long ago—

So, as I gaze upon these haughty flowers
Of the Sierras, dear New England bowers
Breathe back their lost perfumes;
I see the mayflower, with its flush of pink,
And, sweeter still, upon the river's brink,
My own wild roses blow!

—Frances L. Mace.

A MAIDEN'S INGENUITY.

The Tailor's Daughter and Her Two Suitors—A Pretty Story.

There was once a tailor who had a beautiful daughter. All the young men from far and near came to visit her because of her beauty. Two rivals sought her one day and said:

"It is on your account that we have come hither."

"What do you want of me?" she replied, smiling.

"We love you," returned the two young men, "and each of us wishes to marry you."

The maiden, being well brought up, called her father, who listened to the two lovers, and then said:

"It is late; go home now, but come again to-morrow, and you shall then know which of you shall have my daughter."

At daybreak the next morning the two young men returned. "Here we are," they cried to the tailor; "remember what you promised yesterday."

"Wait a little," he replied; "I am going to town to buy a piece of cloth; when I return home with it you shall learn what I expect from you."

When the tailor returned from town he called his daughter, and on her appearance he said to the young men:

"My children there are two of you and I have but one daughter. To whom shall I give her? Whom must I refuse? Behold this piece of cloth; I will cut from it two suits of clothes exactly alike; each one of you must sew one of them; he who finishes his task first shall have my daughter."

Each of the rivals took his task and promised to set about it; the father called his daughter and said to her:

"Here is the thread, make it ready for the two workers."

The maiden obeyed her father, and taking the bundle of thread seated herself near the young men.

But she was as clever as she was beautiful; though her father did not know which of the two she loved, for the young men themselves, she knew well enough. The tailor went away, the maiden prepared the thread, the young men took their needles and began to sew. To the one she loved the beauty gave short needlefuls, but to the other she did not love she gave long needlefuls. They sewed and sewed, in eager haste; at 11 o'clock the work was not half done, but at 2 the young man who had short needlefuls had completed his task, while the other had yet much to do.

When the tailor returned the conqueror brought to him the completed suit, while his rival still sat sewing.

"My children," said the father, "I did not wish to favor one more than another, that was why I divided the cloth into two equal parts and told you: 'He who finished his task first shall have my daughter.' Did you understand me?"

"Father," replied the two young men, "we understood you, and accepted the test; what must be must."

The tailor had reasoned thus: "He who finishes first will be the most skillful workman, and consequently better able to support a wife," but he never imagined that his daughter would give long needlefuls to a man she did not wish to marry. Cleverness carried the day, and the maiden really chose her own husband.—Buffalo Express.

Gotham's Liveries and Uniforms.

New York is becoming a great place for liveries and uniforms. Coachmen are clad with a variety that is almost grotesque. The best tailors make their coats, and they often wear many hundred dollars' worth of fur. The footmen hold their positions solely by reason of their attractive proportions, and they are as fastidious as dandies about their attire. A woman of fashion who lives opposite me has about the most fetching thing in footmen in town. He is English, about 14 years old, with ruddy cheeks, big gray eyes and a [illegible] and easy carriage. His mistress seems to take special delight in his liveries. He has a dozen of them, and all are made by the best tailor in New York. This morning he followed his mistress to the carriage clad in a green frock coat, corduroy trousers, white duck overgaiters and sharp toed patent leather boots. He wore the neatest of yellow kid gloves, a natty beaver hat, and his shoulders were covered by a magnificent seal-skin cape. All the coachmen in New York are in livery now, and so are most of the hackmen. The drivers of Fifth avenue stages wear blue coats with yellow buttons, red collars and opera hats. The man who designed their liveries should be obliged to wear one forever. I can imagine no greater punishment.

Half of the errand boys in town are known as "buttons," which means that they wear liveries covered with brass buttons, and the messenger boys, park, city and district policemen are all more or less showily attired. All the conductors on the street and elevated lines are in uniform, just as are the janitors of the big public buildings and the porters in banks and important commercial houses. A man dressmaker on Fifth avenue has three little boys who are clad entirely in red livery from head to feet. They are all blondes, and their yellow hair is banged in front and falls to their shoulders behind. Besides all this, the streets are filled with Mexicans, Indians, cowboys from Buffalo Bill's show and visiting delegations of toboggan and snowshoe clubs from Montreal. These, with an occasional infusion of Arab peddlers, Indian jugglers and immigrants from all portions of the world, enhance the picturesqueness of the streets of New York.—Bixby Hall in New York Mail and Express.

Analyzed the Ashes.

Two barns said to be filled with unthrashed wheat were recently burned in Germany. They were insured, but it was impossible to collect, because the claim was made that the contents of the barns were simply straw. When the affair got into the courts, chemical experts were called to analyze the ashes. Wheat contains a large quantity of phosphoric acid, almost ten times as much as does straw. Naturally, in the burning of these barns, wood ashes, cement, and other mineral substances were mixed with the ashes submitted to the chemists, but none of these admixtures contain phosphoric acid. The experts found that of two samples placed in their hands one contained 10.2 per cent. and the other 19 per cent. of the acid, thus proving conclusively that the farmers were in the right, and the insurance companies in the wrong.—Fireman's Herald.

The Ameer's Postal Charges.

The ameer of Afghanistan is a discourager of letter writing and an enemy of newspapers. He collects twelve cents for each letter sent inside his domain, and no less than $1.12 for each newspaper.—Harpers Bazar.

The Creek Nation's Reservation.

I leave at once on my quarterly visit to the Creek nation, at their reservation in Indian territory, to pay them the money due on the leasehold of certain grazing lands. They are, next to the Cherokees, the most civilized Indians in the territory, and, in my opinion, are superior to the average Mexican farmers. They cultivate the soil, raise cattle, and have school houses, stores and churches. These leaseholds have proved an advantage to them, as the lands which they cover are of no value to them, and bring them a splendid revenue. There is no danger of a repetition of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe fiasco, as the Creeks are as competent to make contracts as the average American. Settlers are not allowed on their domain, but permission is given to traders to erect houses along the line of the Frisco road, which is now pushing its way through the territory. These traders necessarily bring butchers and bakers, who in turn attract others, and thus there are a number of flourishing towns in the heart of the reservations. The territory is the best game resort in the country, as the Indians do not hunt to any great extent. On the Creek reservation the small game is plentiful. Very few of the men hunt, and those that do only seek large game—deer or bear. I have seen as many as twelve coveys of prairie chickens in one field. A sportsman who enjoyed the favor of the Creeks could live in a paradise of quail, prairie chickens, ducks, geese, bear and deer.—Attorney Marston in Globe-Democrat.

Gen. Grant's Son Jesse.

At another time his youngest son, Jesse, then a boy of only seven years, came out on the platform when the cries for a "speech" were loudest and his father was as silent as the Sphynx. The lad looked first at the mass of enthusiastic people before him and then at the great soldier by his side, and inquired: "Papa, why don't you speak to them?" But Grant remained mute, and Jesse at last cried out: "I can make a speech if papa can't." The shouts instantly went up: "A speech from Jesse! A speech from Jesse!" Then there was a hush, the child began in his treble voice, but without a shade of the embarrassment his father would have felt:

"The boy stood on the burning deck."

Jesse made another speech during the same summer that was even more felicitous. Grant and his family were at the farm near St. Louis, where Mrs. Grant's father resided, and one hot day after the 2 o'clock dinner, when everybody went out on the lawn, Jesse mounted a hay stack, and exclaimed: "I'll show you how papa makes a speech." Grant himself laughed, and we all went up to the haystack. Then Jesse made a bow (which his father would not have done), and began: "Ladies and gentlemen: I am very glad to see you, and I thank you very much. Good-night." Every one laughed, but Grant blushed up to the eyes. I don't think he relished the imitation at all; it was too close. But Jesse was the baby, and we talked about something else.—Gen. Adam Badeau's Letter.

A Select Collection.

"Dose fellers what fill der winders up wid relicks for people to look at have ter take a back seat now," said a Canal street saloonkeeper the other night. "Now dere's a feller over on Madison street what t'inks he's smart. He got a lot of old swords and guns and t'ings in one of his front winders wid all dese 'scriptions tied to 'em: A gun from the valley of the Shenendoah; a bullit from the field of Gettysburg; a sword that went t'rough t'ree wars, and paint from Capt. Jack's face. Wait till I make my spread in the mornin'. I'll make all dese fellers sick. Mine's genewine too. Now dere's a nail from the ark called Noaher, an' dis is a back tooth from the whale dat swallowed Joner. Let me see; ah yes. Dis is some of der hair dat Absalom left on der tree, an' dis yer piece of iron is from one of the picks dat Cyrtus used when he jimmied his way into Baberlon. Dis little piece of brass is what's left of a suspender button dat Dan left in der lion's den, an' dere's de string of a cross gun what a feller named L'onidas lugged round at Ther— at Thermopalay. What's dat? Let's see. Oh yes; dat's de core of the apple dat Bill Tell, shot at; an; that? Why, that's a pretzel what de umpire of Germany cut his teeth on. Oh, just wait till I label dese t'ings an' I puts 'em in der winder."—Chicago Herald.

Writing for the Magazines.

Writers are much better paid than they used to be—the rate varying from $10 to $25, sometimes $30, per 1,000 words; the highest figures being those of the two monthlies. But even these scarcely allure a writer, who must depend on other work to earn a livelihood. Contributing to magazines is a barrow field at best, and he who is industrious will be likely to fill his position for a year in a month. The man or woman who shall produce ten or twelve articles a year, and get them published, would seem to get eternally in print, and would suffer in consequence from a reputation for nimiety. Writing for the magazines is sometimes spoken of as a trade; it may be a profession; it can hardly be a practice. One might as well talk of picking up gold eagles for a living. The majority of persons have never picked up a single eagle, and never will. To the majority of writers: Do not write for a magazine if you wish to avoid losing money; never publish a magazine; if you care to make money, never write for one.—Junius Henri Browne in Chicago Tribune.

Paid to the Actors.

Before Henry E. Abbey went back to England he gave these figures from his books to indicate to what extent American people have paid to see celebrated actors under his management: Bernhardt, in 1880-1, $390,247; Booth, in '81-2, $280,000; Patti, '81-2, $290,000; Nilsson, '82-3, $308,300; Langtry, '83-3, $253,500; Irving, '83-4, $405,659; Irving, '84-5, $390,000; Mary Anderson, '85-6, $354,949; total in six seasons, $2,525,534. Of course Patti and Nilsson sang comparatively few times, and the season of Bernhardt, Booth, Langtry, and Irving were short. Even allowing the usual leeway—most managers estimate require it—the sum total is significant.—New York Sun.

Old Missions on the San Antonio.

To me there is something remarkably interesting in the churches, those monuments of the pious men who lived here in former times, and who devoted their whole energies to civilizing and Christianizing the savages. They left comfortable homes on the other side of the Atlantic ocean, or at least many of them did, and, coming here, gave their whole energies and lives to the advancement of beings, but little removed in their habits from wild beasts themselves. With the aid of these men they erected buildings which are now models of beauty. They cut stone and carved stone, made bricks and adobes; hewed planks and beams out of trees bordering the streams for rafters and doors, and then constructed proper dwelling places for the men and women they had converted. When we know what an aversion the Indian has for all kinds of labor we are astonished at the results obtained by these priests. This was no holiday task, but the continued work of months and years.—Texas Cor. Chicago Times.

John Ruskin rises to remark wrathfully that civilization is putting its best iron into iron rods and sink pots.

WOMAN AND HOME.

HANDSOME WOMEN OF THE SOUTH DURING THE WAR.

The Training of Children—Women Without Taste—The Matter of Dress—Working Women—Baby's Cradle—Kindness. Dirt—Suggestions Worthy of Mention.

"The southern confederacy turned out a host of handsome women," said an old soldier to a reporter. "Yes sir! You talk nowadays about handsome women, but you ought to have seen them during the war. Gen. John Morgan married the prettiest girl in Tennessee, and, if I am not greatly mistaken, she is yet living, and still beautiful. She was a Miss Ready. Her father lived at Murfreesboro, and was a prominent lawyer of that section forty years ago. Miss Ready was a Confederate—an out-and-outer. She loved John Morgan because he was a daring, brilliant, and brave man; and so she married him. One year later he was killed, and I heard that the tragedy broke her heart. She was a marvelously beautiful woman—that sort of beauty which cannot be reproduced in a photograph, and can only be suggested in an oil painting. Mr. Morgan had a fine figure and eyes which could melt or annihilate you, just as her emotions dictated. Tennessee has turned out thousands of pretty women, but few have ever equaled in statuesque beauty the handsome widow of Gen. John Morgan.

"Then there was the wife of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. She was a Miss Flora Cooke, daughter of Col. Philip St. George Cooke, of the Second dragoons. The wedding took place, I think, at Fort Riley Nov. 14, 1855, and it was one of the swellest affairs of the army of that day. Stuart was then only 23 years of age, and had just been appointed regimental quartermaster and commissary at Fort Leavenworth, while his father-in-law was commandant of the Fort Riley post. The western country boasted few handsomer girls than Flora Cooke and fewer finer looking matrons than Mrs. Stuart. I hear she is now a teacher in a young ladies' seminary in Virginia, and that her daughter, Miss Virginia Pelham Stuart, has fallen heir to much of her mother's beauty.

"I never met Mrs. Beauregard, but friends tell me she had all the brilliant qualities of a pure French woman and all the languorous beauty of the south. She was tall and graceful, and elegant in her speech and manners. She had sparkling black eyes, a wealth of coal black hair, and in all respects was a highly accomplished woman. I don't think Gen. Beauregard has ever entirely recovered from the shock of her death. I met him last year on his visit to St. Louis, and he spoke of his wife with affectionate tenderness. Here was a type of beauty seldom seen outside of Louisiana, and I fancy she must have made a very popular impression in the wide circle of society in which she and her husband moved.

"I cannot say that any of the ladies of Gen. Lee's household were particularly beautiful. They were all fine looking—even to Mrs. Lee, who was an invalid throughout the war. Miss Mary Lee, the general's second daughter, is now about 35 years old, a plain, unpretentious woman, having great force of character, and that gentle dignity which all the Lee's possessed. Miss Mildred Lee, the eldest daughter, travels a great deal, I hear, and is seldom seen in this country, but she sometimes visits her brother, Gen. G. W. C. Lee, at Lexington, Va. Both Miss Mildred and Miss Mary are great favorites with the people of Virginia, not merely on their father's account but because of the quiet charity and sympathy which have always characterized them.

"The second wife of Jefferson Davis was a splendid appearing woman in her youth, and I have no doubt she is yet fine looking. She was a Miss Varina Howell, and I think she was born in Georgia, though her father's family lived many years in New Orleans. She is of Welsh descent, but had more marks of beauty than is generally accorded to women who have immediately descended from Wales. I remember when Mr. Davis visited this city about thirteen years ago, he was accompanied by one of his sons, then a grown young man. I was casually introduced to the latter, and when I said to him: 'How much you resemble your mother, sir,' he grasped my hand again and said with sudden earnestness, 'Thank you. You don't know how tired I am of having people tell me how much I resemble Zachary Taylor.' The point of the joke is, as you probably know, that Mr. Davis had no children by his first wife—the daughter of Gen. Taylor—and a great many people had shred their ignorance by greeting Mr. Davis' son as the grandson of the old Mexican hero."—St. Louis Republican.

Reform in Dress.

The model costumes sent to the Health exhibition in London were the worst knock down arguments against reform dress of any kind—the designs being of such infinite ugliness that even reformers refused to fit themselves out in the hybrid attire, between that of a zouave and a vivandiere, with tags and fringes in the worst possible taste, and costing a little more than a Redfern gown of neat fashion. No woman born could make such a guy of herself, even for the palm of martyrdom. Still, she might wear union and undergarments, divided skirt, knitted petticoats, cork soled boots, woolen "Jaeger" corset and gored dress hung from the shoulders forever, and yet be heard making inquiries when the martyrdom was to begin. Short of getting herself up like a subscription chromo, in blue cutaway, yellow silk skirt and red continuations, there is no comfortable dress a woman may not wear, even into the presence of her majesty, provided she knows how to carry herself. The days of miracles and of martyrdom are past, and there is no use in getting up martyrdom dresses, for the reformers won't wear them.—New York Mail and Express.

Dish Washing Abolished.

Mr. Joel Benton frequently affords the world practical as well as poetic ideas. Among the most recent included in the former category is one which may in the near future seriously interfere with the prosperity of china glass and crockery manufacturers. He suggests that nearly all the dishes be made of paper, so that they can be used for firewood after every meal. This would certainly be a very effective remedy for one of the most monotonous household duties. Ladies who prefer to do their own work rather than have the trouble and responsibility of keeping hired help, would find in such a change of fashion a most welcome relief. Paper is now used so largely that it would be easy to popularize it in this way.

A Selfish Husband.

I know a man who boasts that he never got up a night in his life for one of his six children. His wife, a pale, worn out little slip of a creature, looks as though she hadn't had a whole night's rest since the first child was born; I doubt if she has. This man says he goes off and sleeps in a room by himself when the "young ones" are troublesome. Women with similar husbands have my sympathy.—Zenas Dane in Good Housekeeping.

Novel Menu Cards.

The menu cards at a recent supper party in San Francisco were made from the bark of the California redwood, the edges being ornamented with silver and gold. In the corner of each was grouped a cluster of pine burrs tied with a silver cord. The favors of the ladies were clusters of gilded pine cones, inlaid in a setting of deep green pine needles.—Chicago Times.

A Great Combination.

A large brass chicken in the shape of an incubator is the latest novelty. The boarding house keepers are experimenting with them to ascertain if the shadow of one of these will not make as rich chicken soup as a photograph from the original hen does. This would enable them to combine business and ornament to great shape.—Detroit Free.

The Starr Kidney Pad,

A PERMANENT.

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $2.50.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The investorate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by edible people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co. Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. R. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. R. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. Mc-Dowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bros., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 27, 1887.

OUTSIDE EXPENDITURES.

The by-law which it was proposed to pass in the Council, appropriating a sum of money in aid of the Jubilee Hospital, has been postponed for another week. Under the law as it now stands, the Council cannot vote money to be expended outside of the city limits, and before the by-law can pass the municipal law would have to be amended. Nor is there any provision in the law for the submission of such a by-law to the people. This is certainly not a desirable state of affairs. A corporation should have the privilege of giving a sum of money in aid of the destitute of another city or municipality, but that privilege ought only to apply when the people have endorsed its grant, the same as in any extraordinary expenditure. Small gratuities, say under $1,000, might be voted by the Council direct. Certainly the people who pay the money have a perfect right to spend it outside of the corporation limits if they think proper, and the law should be so amended. At present no grant of this kind is legal, and the individual members of the council are liable for the sums voted during the past two years to Vancouver and Nanaimo. In the matter of the Hospital, it will probably be found advisable to build outside of the city, and we believe the ratepayers would sanction a vote of a few thousand dollars in aid of that benevolent institution. But as things now stand, there is no way by which they can give expression as a corporation to their charitable intentions. They must have the right to do with their own whatever they please.

AN UNFORTUNATE DISCUSSION.

Our morning contemporary is displaying exceedingly bad taste in continuing to discuss the *lapsus calami* of its special correspondent during the time of the Nanaimo disaster. The correspondent, it will be remembered, in describing the work of rescuing the dead and the care of the bodies at the morgue, censured the men who were manfully performing a terrible duty, and, without weighing the consequences of his rashness, preferred a charge of drunkenness and incapacity against one at least of the heroes that the horrible disaster had called to the front. We thought at the time, and we think still, that the words were written thoughtlessly and without any desire to wound the feelings of the relief committee or any member thereof. Nevertheless, the charge should not then have been made, *even although the statement was true*, which it was not. But having committed the blunder, and aware of the consequences, what sort of blind fatuity is it that leads our contemporary to continue the discussion, far less to threaten proof by affidavits of the unfortunate insinuations? Does our contemporary not know that if he succeeded in proving his charge (which is impossible) that he would only be rendering himself still more obnoxious to the men whose pride he has wounded and whose honor he has impugned.

In an addendum to a communication on this subject the *Free Press* says:

"After the several most emphatic contradictions that have been given to the injudicious and false statement that appeared in the *Colonist*, in regard to the treatment of the wounded and dead, we are surprised to see the *Colonist* attempting to still bolster up its false assertion by untruthful and unsupported insinuations and innuendoes. 'The special correspondent' made a most egregious mistake and appears not to have the manliness to admit it, but attempts to slander this entire community. * * * The man accused by the 'special' of being under the influence of liquor had shown himself to be a true hero, for we have the authority of a relative of one of the rescuers who was all but overcome by after-damp, that had it not been for the superhuman exertions of this libelled man, his relative would never have opened his eyes again in this world. For three hours and a half he worked, as no man ever worked before, and succeeded in restoring life and vigor to the benumbed body. Nor did he quit then, for during the night he was assiduous in his labors in preparing the dead for burial. Such is the man the 'special' has libelled. How will the 'special' stand a comparison? Editorially we endorse all that has been said by Mr. James Harvey and our other correspondents in regard to this unfortunate mistake—a very mild term. If necessary we may refer to this matter again, and perhaps in a more personal manner."

Our misguided contemporary ought to see that this is a subject he should get away from as speedily as possible. For his own sake, and out of respect to the feelings of the people of Nanaimo, we sincerely trust he will have the good sense at least to drop the controversy altogether.

United State Senator Sherman, an ex-secretary of the treasury, has written to Erastus Wiman on the question of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. In his communication Mr. Sherman says: "No question of more importance in our foreign relations is now presented than this. It is certainly an object of desire to remove all existing controversies and to encourage business and commercial intercourse between the people of both countries. As to the particular measure proposed by Mr. Butterworth, or, indeed, as to the extent to which reciprocity should go, and the articles that should be admitted free of duty in the respective countries, I do not feel justified in now expressing an opinon, for these must be the subject of negotiations between, and legislation by, the two countries. I can only say that the general object sought seems to be one of the highest importance, creditable alike to both countries, and which will receive my careful and friendly consideration during the summer. It would be discreditable in the highest degree for two countries having so many interests in common and natural ties of friendship and amity to have any irritation or controversy about their trade and intercourse with each other."

AUSTRIAN DIPLOMACY.

It is truly remarked that the semi-official organ has become to be recognized as one of the most useful tools in the Rut of European diplomacy. Every politician understands its relation to the government, and its utterances are always accepted as authoritatively inspired, whilst its masters are involved in no unpleasant responsibilities. Bismarck has his organ in the *North German Gazette*, and De Giers in the *Journal de St Petersburg*, in each of which these masters of diplomacy can make statements and assertions they could not say in their own persons, without war. Time and again has the German Chancellor tested the merits of his journalistic instrument. Some of the greatest international effects of the last twenty years have been accomplished by its help. Just now he has used it in an audacious attempt to preserve peace in the East by humiliating his chief ally. Bismarck cares nothing for the Balkan states; he has no desire to fight for Bulgaria, and he is especially averse to a war with Russia, in view of the imminent danger from France. But if Austria should fight Russia Germany would almost inevitably be drawn into the row, since she could not permit Austria to be crushed. Consequently it is necessary to keep Austria at peace, even if the task requires her humiliation. The *North German Gazette*, therefore, published recently the substance of a secret treaty, concluded at the time of the Russo-Turkish war, by which Austria, in consideration of Russia's assent to her annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, bound herself not to oppose Russia's designs upon Bulgaria. Of course, unless this agreement can be explained away, as Andrassy has been trying to do in the *Pesther Lloyd*, it disposes of Austria's basis for war. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, warned Rusia a few month ago that an occupation of Bulgaria would be considered as an act of hostility against Austria. He could hardly repeat the warning in the face of his government's express consent to that step. Of course, this exposure of its duplicity is unpleasant for Austria, and may get the government into trouble with its Slav-hating Hungarian subjects, but it emphasizes once more the lesson which European cabinets are so slow to learn, that the tortuous eighteenth century diplomacy is not out of date. No country in these days is helped by a web of secret treaties, double-dealing and ministerial finesse. Candor and honest self-reliance pay better than cunning attempts to play off one power against another. Such secrets always come to light, and are more likely to confound their originators than those they were meant to entrap. There may be honor among thieves, but there is none among the negotiators of private treaties, and oaths of secrecy would go for nothing if they were signed in blood. Austria's best chance of obtaining what she wants is to say frankly what it is, and show that she has the strength to make her wishes of some weight.

McNAMEE'S "CLAIM."

Mr. Shakespeare has moved for a committee of the Commons to inquire into the McNamee dry-dock claim, and the motion has carried. Our representative has no interest in the matter other than as a member for the constituency he is bound to see justice done even though the heavens should fall. The committee will investigate and report, and McNamee will get what he is after, either in the shape of a money grant or a contract that is good for as much as his claim. This prediction is based on history, and not on the justice of the "claim." The government always finds some way to recompense its henchmen.

A short time ago a United States commercial agent in Canada sent a communication to the State Department setting forth the disastrous effects which the writer thought the Interstate Commerce law would have upon the trade of the United States with Canada. This communication the State Department sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it has been noticed by the chairman, Judge Cooley, in a brief but interesting letter, in which he sets forth his views of the constructions of the law made in certain quarters. Judge Cooley says that the fears of disastrous consequences resulting from the operation of the law are excessive and are not likely to be realized to any great extent. The inconveniences which must necessarily result from putting in force a law attempting such considerable changes will, he says, be greater at first than after the working of the law has become understood, and greatest while parties are hesitating to act because of doubts of construction.

The New York *Sun* in its leading article on the 16th inst., says: It is reported that the leading men of the Dominion Government at Ottawa are seriously considering the project of a commercial union with the United States. Just what the details of that project may be we do not know, or care to inquire, but we tell the Canadian statesmen that nothing short of a political union under the constitution of the United States will give them what they want, viz: perfect free trade between the Canadas and all the States of the great republic. We assure them in all candor that this is a settled principle with our people of all parties and the sooner our neighbors across the border recognize it and sensibly set about considering the advantages which may be secured by its adoption, the sooner will they obtain with us that political happiness and prosperity which they so ardently long for and which whether it comes peaceably or not, is their manifest destiny. The idea of a Commercial Union or a Zollverein is futile; it has no real place in our ideas, and will never be seriously considered by our people. It is equally certain that the course of petty annoyance which seems to have been inaugurated, whether originating in England or Canada, can have but one conclusion, namely: an absolute back down on the part of its authors or conquest on ours."

CITY COUNCIL.

A Quiet and Unimportant Meeting ---Bylaws Deferred.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last evening. Present: Mayor Fell and Councillors Grant, Vigelius, Higgins, Styles, Coughlan and Harris.

On the minutes being read, Coun. Higgins asked that the names of the councillors who left the meeting last Wednesday night be recorded, in order that a true record of the proceedings might be retained for future reference.

Coun. Grant said he approved of the suggestion, and asked that the names of all councillors who had left the meeting at any time during the year for the purpose of depriving the meeting of a quorum, be likewise entered.

The matter was deferred until a subsequent meeting.

COMMUNICATIONS

From John Cavin, calling attention to a rock on John street that required blasting. Referred to Street Committee.

From E. C. Baker, M. P., acknowledging receipt of letter in respect to lengthening the graving dock. The letter stated that the Minister of Public Works demurred to the proposition which Mr. Baker had been pressing upon him for some time, and that the writer feared the scheme would not be carried out. Received and filed.

From Wm. C. Ward, in respect to the water supply at his house, which had ceased altogether during the past few days. On motion of Coun. Grant the communication was received and filed, Mr. Ward to be informed that in a few days the high levels would be amply supplied with water by the new pump.

From Wm. O'Reilly, asking for permission to erect a shade at the Argyle House, and stating that Coun. Higgins had given him permission to put up the canvas but another councillor had ordered him to pull it down.

Coun. Styles said he had stopped Mr. O'Reilly putting up the shade because it was contrary to the bylaw.

Coun. Higgins pleaded guilty to having told Mr. O'Reilly that he could put up the shade, but possibly he had made a mistake in so doing. Under the bylaw, however, he was of opinion Mr. O'Reilly could put up the shade. If he was prevented, his show window would be useless.

Laid on the table.

From David Cluness, asking for the use of a part of Fort street for building purposes. Granted.

From Mrs. M. B. Ella, in reference to the damage done to her fence when cutting down the hill on Fort street, and asking that some remuneration be made for the loss sustained. Referred to Street Committee to report.

LOCK-UP.

Tenders were opened from the following parties for building three cells and an office, according to specifications: J. Elford, $793; Thos. Elliott, $780.

The contract was awarded to Thomas Elliott.

HOSE AT NANAIMO.

Coun. Harris said Mr. Robins, of Nanaimo, had informed him that it was absolutely necessary that the hose loaned by this city should remain there for some time yet, and that he was willing to supply new hose or pay cash. Referred to the Fire Wardens.

LOAN BY-LAW.

The by-law to raise by loan a sum of money for the jubilee hospital was next taken up. Coun. Grant read an opinion from the City Barrister, which stated that no corporation had power to vote a sum of money for local purposes to be expended outside of the city limits. He thought a resolution giving an expression of opinion on the subject might be passed and the Legislature could then be asked at next session to pass an act giving the corporation the needed power.

Coun. Harris thought there was no use going on with the by-law if the money could not be expended outside of the city.

Coun. Higgins said it should be assumed that the hospital site would be inside of the city, and the by-law ought to be submitted. Afterwards if the building was erected outside of the city limits, the Legislature could be asked to indemnify the Council.

Coun. Harris moved the second reading.

Coun. Higgins moved that the sum be made $5,000.

Coun. Vigelius moved, in amendment, $2,000. Seconded by Coun. Grant.

On motion of Coun. Styles, the second reading was deferred, on account of several councillors being absent, until next meeting.

The Public Library by-law was also laid over.

THE OLD CEMETERY.

Coun. Higgins called attention to the condition of the old cemetery, where a corpse was exposed and weeds were overrunning the ground.

The Clerk said the old cemetery had never been handed over to the city.

Left in the hands of the Cemetery Committee.

BARBAROUS.

Coun. Styles called attention to a practice now growing prevalent of putting up barbed wire fences along the street lines. It ought not to be allowed.

Coun. Coughlan was also of opinion that such fences should not be permitted.

SPRINKLING.

Mayor Fell said there were numerous complaints about the manner in which the streets were sprinkled.

Coun. Higgins suggested that a notice be published in the papers in reference to lawn sprinkling, and a motion to that effect was adopted.

Attention was called to the condition of the sidewalks on Kane and Douglas streets, and the Council adjourned at 9:30.

A Bold Charge.

The Portland *Oregonian* makes the following bold charge: One Kelly, who is well-known to be engaged in opium smuggling, stated to a party in Portland a few days since that a shipment of $45,000 worth of opium had just been sent from Victoria through Portland to San Francisco. The custom officers on the Sound were about three days too late in getting track of the shipment, and Mr. Kelly is of opinion that some of the officials on the Sound are "standing in." There are others who have a similar opinion.

Gazette Appointments.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

The Reverend Donald Fraser, M. A., and Frederick G. Walker, Esquire, B. A., to be Examiners, to act with the Superintendent of Education at the approaching Examination of Public School Teachers.

Daniel Rabbitt, of Spallumcheen, Esquire, to be a Notary Public for the Electoral District of Yale.

To Protect Sealers.

It is reported that H. M. S. Conquest has been ordered to cruise in Behring sea this summer, and to afford protection to our sealing vessels in those waters.

Twelve thousand coke ovens in the Connellsville region in Pennsylvania have been closed on account of strikes.

The fine library of the late Col. Richard Hoe, New York, upon the subject of the history of printing, is to be sold.

Nearly 30,000 farms have been opened up in Kansas last year.

The Bachtel Memorial Fund now amounts to about $16,000.

THE UNITED STATES.

SPEEDILY VINDICATED.

Rockville, Mo., May 25.—Last Tuesday a man called at the Anderson residence and asked for a glass of water, which was given him by Jennie, daughter of Mr. Anderson. When she came near him he suddenly seized and chloroformed her and while under the influence she was outraged. Search resulted in the arrest of John Vandertburg. At the preliminary hearing yesterday Judge Just announced that the prisoner would be held in $10,000 bail, when a shot rang out, followed in rapid succession by two more. There was a scamper for the street, and when quiet was restored the prisoner was found dead. No one knows who fired the shots, but as two of Anderson's boys were in the court room, they were put under arrest for the deed. Sympathy for them is general.

ALLOWED TO LAND.

San Francisco, May 23.—A special meeting of the Board of Health to consider the question of the quarantined steamer Gaelic was held this afternoon. After a long discussion is was finally decided that the cabin passengers be allowed to land immediately. That the Chinese be removed and that the steamer be fumigated and then allowed to dock.

SENTENCE OF TWENTY YEARS.

Henry Brooks was to-day sentenced to State prison for twenty years for forging an order for $20 on a firm of this city.

AMERICANS PREFERRED.

Pittsburg, May 25. A plan is being considered by the members of the Coke Syndicate to introduce new men in the coke regions. In case they decide to put new men to work they will be carefully protected, and preference will be given to native Americans, as they have found Hungarians to be too troublesome to make any more experiments with them.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

New York, May 25.—Queen Kapiolani and the Princess Liliinokaloni and their suite sailed this morning for Europe on the City of Rome.

Claus Spreckels, the California millionaire, with his wife and daughter sailed this morning for Europe on the steamer Saale.

A PANAMA CANAL TROUBLE.

Advices from Panama to the 16th says: In one of the largest cuts water has been struck amongst the earth and rocks. That already taken out of the section referred to lost millions of dollars which will be rendered valueless, as the water has washed from the side of the mountain more than sufficient to fill all the cuts.

Traders report small pox raging along the upper banks of the Amazon.

A ROSIERY MILL TROUBLE.

Thornton, R. I., May 25.—The British Hosiery Co. has posted a notice of the probability of a reduction to half the present force or a possible shut down. The concern was imported from England, with plant and operatives, in 1884, to work under the advantages of a protective tariff. The notice spreads dismay among the operatives, few of whom have saved enough to enable them to return with their families to England.

POORE MUCH WORSE.

Washington, May 25.—Major Benj. Parcley Poore was reported to be much worse this morning.

CHILDS HONORED.

Athens, Tenn., May 25.—The boards of regents of the grant to the Memorial University to-day unanimously conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon George W. Childs.

A CATTLE KING ARRESTED.

St. Louis, May 25.—The *Globe-Democrat's* special from Dallas, Tex., says W. D. Lewis, late president of the Colorado Cattle Association was arrested at San Angelo yesterday, charged with obtaining money under false pretences from the National Exchange Bank of Dallas. The bank claims that Lewis obtained $1900 on a deed of trust for 2,000 head of cattle, while diligent search brought to light only 300 head.

FIGHTING PROHIBITION.

Baltimore, May 26.—The convention of the Brewers' association resumed their labors this morning. After listening to the reports of the various committees adopted resolutions appropriating $50,000 for the assistance of the brewers of Michigan; $30,000 for the brewers of Texas, and $30,000 for the brewers of Tennessee, the money to be used in defeating the efforts of prohibitionists in these states. The sum of $9,000 was also appropriated to the use of the publication committee. Extra assessments equal to one year's dues were agreed upon to enable the board of trustees to fight the temperance fanatics in various sections of the country. Wm. A. Miles, of New York, was elected President.

PACIFIC MAIL DIRECTORS.

New York, May 25.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. to-day elected the following board of directors for the ensuing year: Geo J Gould, Russell Sage, Wm Remsen, Henry Dillon, Edward Louterback, Harvey Kennedy, Sol Ehrback, A F Vanderoef and Henry Hart.

THE CORONET ARRIVES.

The schooner-yacht Coronet, which beat the Dauntless in the race from New York to Cork, passed Sandy Hook, inward bound from England, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

A BIG SUIT.

New York, May 26.—Wm. A. Delaney, who represented in New York certain foreign bond-holders of the Kansas Pacific Railway before it was gobbled up by Jay Gould, Russell Sage and others, said today he would commence an action against these parties as soon as the necessary parties arrived from Amsterdam, Holland. The amount of the suit will be close on three million dollars. George Gould and Russell Sage to-day refused to speak on the matter.

ALL HANDS LOST.

San Francisco, May 25.—According to advices received here the schooner Quinmack, belonging the McCollam Fishing and Trading Co., was wrecked on the coast of Alaska on March 29th. The vessel was found the following day, bottom up, on the shore. Her crew of seven men had evidently been all washed overboard.

O'BRIEN IN ALBANY.

Albany, May 26.—O'Brien and party arrived here this morning. The party visited the Legislature. Mr. O'Brien, after making a few remarks in the Assembly Chamber left for Montreal.

The Vedder liquor tax bill passed the Assembly this morning. It now goes to the governor who will undoubtedly veto it. The final adjournment of the Legislature will occur this afternoon.

TRADE SOCIETY.

Boston, May 26.—At the annual meeting of the American Tract Society, held yesterday, the old board of officers was re-elected, with the exception of secretary, Rev. J. Taylor, D. D., being elected in place of Rev. M. M. Cutler, resigned.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

Washington, May 26.—The President accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Lamont will leave Washington at 4 o'clock to-day for a ten days visit to Saranac Lake.

DEFERRING JUSTICE.

San Francisco, May 25.—The sheriff received yesterday official notification that notice of appeals have been duly served in the cases of Lee Chuck, sentenced to be hanged to-morrow, and Alexander Goldenson, slayer of little Mamie Kelly, whose execution was set for the 10th. This gives the assassins another lease of life.

Victoria's Defences.

Ottawa, May 26.—The Dominion Government will at once increase the defences of British Columbia. A battery of artillery will be established at Esquimalt, and with a view to making the corps thoroughly permanent, the Imperial Government has been asked to send out one hundred men of the British army service to form the nucleus of the force.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARK.

The name of the Canadian National Park in the Rocky Mountains has been changed to Rocky Mountain Park of Canada.

WHO FIRED FIRST.

Hamilton, May 24.—The Hamilton *Spectator*, in its account of what occurred last night, asserts that several shots were fired from O'Brien's carriage before the attacking party touched a trigger. Speaking of this matter, O'Brien said that it was the meanest and most unmanly act yet made. "In your opinion, how will this statement affect the remainder of your tour?" "So far as it relates to the Canadian cities which I have yet to visit, it may have a most dangerous and alarming result, seeing that it is downright falsehood. It must have been said with the purpose of inviting an attack in Montreal. I feel perfectly at ease." O'Brien lay in bed till midday consulting his physicians.

PERSONALS.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. J. Dougall, of the Dougall House, Vancouver, is in the city.

Dr. McSwain and family, Jos. Spratt and R. Ridley left this morning for Banff.

Mrs. Geo. Powell, Mrs. J. Robertson, Miss Shakespeare, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wain and Mr. S. Racket left this morning for England via the C. P. R.

Miss Kinloch, sister-in-law of Captain Nicholls, of H. M. S. Cormorant, accompanied by Miss Reade, left this morning for England.

At the Governor-General's reception in Toronto last week, amongst the list of presentations we observe the names of Mrs. and Miss Amy Young, of this city.

Mr. Cotton, of the firm of Wolff & Cotton, D. L. S., Ottawa, will leave the capital in a few days for the Kootenay district on a government survey.

Mr. R. Highland, of Cassiar, came down on the Olympian.

Mr. R. H. Bryce, commission merchant, Winnipeg, is in the city.

Mr. Theo. Davie leaves for the east tomorrow morning.

Rev. G. Henry Vosseler and Henry Muench, of Brooklyn, are at the Oriental.

Rev. J. Bridger, of Liverpool, an active promoter of emigration, left for the east on Wednesday morning.

Mr. R. Nuttall returned from San Francisco yesterday. Mrs. Nuttall, who is recovering from a severe illness, will possibly return accompanied by her daughter on the next or following steamer.

Mr. Alex. Patterson, late of Lucknow, Ont., in company with his step brother, Mr. Adam Jones of this city, left for the Fraser river valley this morning, to make a tour of the lower Fraser district.

Fevers in Modern Rome.

Till within the last fifteen years Rome was conspicuous among European cities for exemption from typhoid fever. This fact is borne out by the statistics of the Roman hospitals. Dr. Fattorini, in an essay, traces the appearances of the disease to the sewage poison for the first time finding its way into the drinking water of the inhabitants. The ancient Romans knew nothing of the revelations of the microscope, but they, by intuition, appreciated the dangers to be expected from the accumulation of filth, and constructed a subterranean passage of vast extent through which it was conveyed to the river. An abundance of pure water was supplied to poor and rich, and the overflow was sufficient to keep the sewer in a state of efficiency at all times. The causes of typhoid fever at present, Dr. Fattorini attributes to a short water supply, and the introduction of the English water closet system, which sends the sewage effluvia from floor to floor of the dwelling houses, thus contaminating the water in cisterns.—Herald of Health.

Cars of the Canadian Pacific.

But, strangest to me—though the idea may be a mossgrown chestnut to others—were the emigrant sleepers. These are like Pullmans in the rough. They are regular sleepers in plain ash, without bedding, cushions, curtains or upholstery of any sort. You can turn a boss on the inside of one of these sleepers and clean it out as if it were a stable yard. A berth in one is a mere bedstead, plain and simple, and the emigrants may sleep in their berths with bundles under their heads as pillows or they can buy mattress and pillow from the station agents. A mattress and pillow on a Canadian road costs twenty-five cents. Not a wonderful example of comfort, you say. No, but it puts the poor emigrant ahead of the richest of our grandfathers, after all.—Julian Ralph's Letter.

Selection of Table Service.

For table service do not buy all colors of fancy glass or variegated china. Select plain white, of good form, adding color only in small articles, like the celery glass, fancy salts or the fruit dishes. A plain white service, with glass upon the tea tray and a bright silk tea cozy over the earthen teapot, is at once attainable in every home, and is purely artistic and useful.—New York Graphic.

Bank Examiner.

A movement is on foot in Pennsylvania to establish the office of bank examiner. His duties will consist of a rigid examination of the condition of the state financial institutions at regular and often recurring intervals.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of pure strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

SPEND ONE CENT

FOR A POSTAL CARD,

AND WRITE TO

H. L. Guline & Co., Victoria,

FOR A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE

P. & B. WATER-PROOF, FIRE Resisting ACID and ALKALI Proof Paint.

This Paint has for its base a mineral, pronounced by chemists to be practically INDESTRUCTIBLE, and when dry is *more fire-proof* than so-called fire-proof paints. Neither salt nor fresh water, alkaline nor acid solutions of any kind, insects nor vermin make any impression on surfaces coated with the Paint. It preserves iron and other metal from rust, and completely arrests oxidization. The Paint is always ready for use and possesses a more elastic body than any others; in consequence of this, the expansion and contracting and ordinary cracking and blistering of coatings does not occur with P. & B. Paint.

ROOFS.

The *P. & B. Roof* Paint is the most durable and complete roof paint in the market, either for iron, tin or shingle roofs. Moist or dry atmosphere has no effect on roofs painted with our Paint. It will not run, crack, peel or blister, and, if properly applied, will wear nine times as long as any other paint.

Our Roofing is adapted for Decks of Flat-houses, Bridges, Dye rooms, Steamboat decks, Theatres and Art Works, Factories, Boiler-houses, Farm-Houses, Barns, etc. It is suitable *for all climates; it is the best and most economical substitute for tin.* It will not mildew.

No coat of paint is needed on P. & B. Roofing when it is laid and it will not break in laying. *It is absolutely acid and water-proof.*

BE SURE and have your foundation timbers all covered with P. & B.

DON'T FAIL to have all your water and soil pipes coated with P. & B. Ammonia has no effect on the Paint.

BY ALL MEANS, when your building is completed, have the roof painted with P. & B.

THOSE who contemplate using tin or corrugated iron on their roofs should examine our Patent Roofing. It is better than either and one-half the cost.

IN DRY WEATHER prepare for wet, there is no time like the present, don't wait until the rain commences before painting or repairing your roof.

DON'T FORGET to send for a Catalogue containing Testimonials and Price List.

Read this Testimonial.

We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying to the merits of the P. & B. Paint, for which Messrs. Guiline & Co. have been appointed sole agents. A wooden structure, covered with a roof made of dry shingles, which had received a coat of the Paint was erected on a portion of waste land, between Government street and the Custom-house. After the roof had been examined at the agent's request, and pronounced perfectly dry, a pile of shavings was spread over it and ignited, creating a blazing hot fire for about ten minutes. The fire was then allowed to die out, and upon examination we found the roof intact; the shingles not even charred. We are confident that the P. & B. Paint possesses the qualities its manufacturers claim for it.

H. F. HEISTERMAN,
JOHN TEAGUE, Architect,
JOHN J. AUSTIN,
D. M. ROBERTS,
WALTER SHEARS,
J. MEHL,
JOHN KURTZ,
WILLIAM HUMPHREY,
THOMAS BURNES,
J. L. LEVY,
C. MORTON,
WILLIAM MCNIFFE.

my27 W H. L. GULLINE & CO., Victoria, B. C.

GREENE & SONS COMPANY,

Montreal.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS

And FANCY ROBES.

Well Assorted Stock in all Lines.

LATEST STYLES! LOWEST PRICES!

Selected for FALL TRADE, 1887.

Tue Toronto *Globe* publishes a rumor that Mayor Howland, President Wilson, of University College, ex-Lieut.-Governor Robinson and Prof. Goldwin Smith are to be knighted before Lord Lansdowne takes his departure.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Following are current wholesale quotations for the articles named. The market is fairly well supplied; prices are firm at figures named. Many are complaining of the slackness of trade; others find business to be fully up to their expectations:

Flour—Ogilvie's strong bakers, $4.85; Seaside flour, $4.40; Oregon flour, $5.50; oatmeal, $3.50@$4.25; corn-meal, $3.50.

Grain—Wheat, $30@$35 per ton; oats, $35@$40; peas, per lb. 1¾@2c; Corn, 2c; buckwheat, 2½c; rye, 2½c; ground feed, $35@40 per ton; bran, 25@30c; shorts, $30@$35; beans, 2c@4½c per lb.; cocoa meal for feed $35 per ton; oil cake meal, 1¾ @ 2c. Hay, $20@25 per ton. Fruit and vegetables—Oranges by the box, $3.25@5.50, according to quality; lemons $3.75@7.75; cherries, white, $1.10 per box; black do $1.25@1.50; bananas, $5@6 per bunch; cocoa nuts, $7.75@8 per 100. Cabbage, 2½c@3 per lb.; onions new, 2½c per lb.; potatoes, new, 2½c per lb., old, $25 per ton; peas, new, 3c per lb.; asparagus 5c per bunch; rhubarb, 3 bunches for 10c.

Provisions—Island butter, 30@35c; bam, Island, 15c; do imported 18c; bacon, 16c; eggs, fresh, Island, 25c per doz; imported do per case 18@20c.

Meats—Beef, 10@20c per lb according to cut; mutton, 10@15c; pork, 15c, veal, 12½@15c; lamb, 12½@15c.

Hides—Dry, 13c; salt, do 6@8c.

MARRIED.

Neil—Henley.—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. J. Randolph, Moore street, Wednesday evening, May 25th, by the Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, John Neil, of Portland, Or., to Jane Louise Henley, of this city.

Delta Stock Yard,

LADNER'S LANDING.

NOTICE OF SALE OF

75 HEAD OF CATTLE

10 Work Horses, 4 Mares in foal, 1 Mare and Foal, 4 Colts, and an assortment of Agricultural Machinery, including 2 Self Binders, 3 Wagons, Sets of Harness, &c.

Mr. H. N. Rich will include the above in his Sale by Auction at the Delta Stock Yard, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1887. Further entries are solicited. D&W

Corbett & Macleay,

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.

may8 D&W

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,

(LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No. 18.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of two cents per share has been levied upon the members of the above company, payable at the company's Office, Langley Street, Victoria, on or before the 20th day of June, 1887, from and after which date all shares on which the said assessment shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent and treated accordingly.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. A. BARGISON, Secretary.

Dated 30th May, 1887. may31-D&W6d

TO AGENTS

The Canadian Needle Co., 46 and 48 Front Street East, Toronto get up the Neatest, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cents for Sample of New No. 4, finished in fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps sen ed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment. Write to Mr. Kowdy, 41 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Pickett, sister of Thomas Pickett of Denman Island, Comox, requests those parties to whom Thomas Pickett is indebted to send a statement of their claims to her, that her executors may settle the same.

Dated this 21st April, 1887. may14-D&W4

AT THE

Argyle House

YOU CAN BUY

A Good Coraline Corset in Gold or Red for 75c.

A Good Coraline Corset in Drab for $1.

A Good French Corset, Modelled Shape, for $1.25.

A Good Coiled Wire Corset, Side Spring, Warranted, for $1.25.

A Good Steam Moulded Corset, Modelled after the Patent Roman, for $1.50.

A full line of the P. D. Corsets.

Another line of those Handsome Lawns, Linen finish, at 10 cents.

A Choice Line of Check Prints, Fast Colors, in Summer Silk Styles, at 12½ cents.

Men's Merino Finish Undershirts and Pants, in Drab, at 65 cts.

A New Lot of Sox, Ties, Braces, Collars & Cuffs.

Argyle House

Clarence Block,

DOUGLAS STREET

may20 1m D&W

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,

(LIMITED.)

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company (Limited), will be held at the Company's Office, in Victoria, B. C., on Monday the 13th day of June, 1887, at half-past Eleven o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the propriety of passing such amendments to the 19th and other sections of the act of Incorporation and the Articles of Association as will enable the Company to take advantage of the Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, entitled "An Act to aid the development of Quartz Mines," No. 95, passed on the 5th April, 1887.

Shareholders who are unable to attend personally are requested to transmit their proxies to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. A. BARGISON, Secretary.

Dated the 21st April, 1887. apr21 1m